CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X NO. 77 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Tsuruga Maru,	Y. Masuzimi	6,988	15th Mar,	31st Mar.
Morioka Maru.	M. Okamoto	469	30th,	15th Apr
Awa Maru.	N. Narui ..	6,028	6thapr	21st „
*Saiko Maru			20th „	6th May
†Sanuk Maru	K. Nakajima	5,872	23rd „	27th Apr
*Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st „
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima..	5,845	Beg „	Mid „
Bomb Mr	S. Iriye	4,352	End „	Beg. June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Tellicherry, Calicut and Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 279.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
1st April.	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,241
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA* X	10,902
5th May —	MOREA	10,890
13th „ —	KALLYAN †	8,987
20th „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „ —	NALDERA X	15,825

MANTUA, NALDERA, NA } Through steamers from Australia.
†Through steamer from China.
The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
8th April	NEVASA† —	9,071
13th May	MASHOBRA —	8,288
1st June	MANELA —	8,303

†Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

3rd April	DUNERA	....
6th „	DONGOLA	....
5th May	SICILIA	....

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	
1922		
26th May	MALWA —	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
7th April	LINGA	Karachi direct
3rd April	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
4th „	VARELA	Busreh direct
5th „	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa
6th „	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
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NOTICE.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK
The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.
CAPITAL:
AUTHORISED ..... Rs. 6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID UP ..... Rs. 39,96,655
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
MANGALDAS G. PAREKH, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad) Chairman.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDIT are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to:—
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Managing Agents.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS.
For particulars apply to:—
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(Established 1906.)
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payments of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
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Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building,
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Telephone No. 5138.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,16,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. GEO BROWN
Manager. General Manager.
Accident Dept.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:	
Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjiiatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

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BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioners and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

Auction Sale of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, brass and iron beds, Chesterfield chairs, sofa armchairs, dining table, dressing tables, wardrobe, roll top table, meatsafe, teapoys, crockery, rich dinner and tea services, cooking utensils, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Naval Lodge, Byculla Club Back Road, the following:—
Dining table, armchairs, dumbwaiter, sideboards, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, lady's writing table, roll top table, revolving book-stand low chair, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, Singapore cushion cane chairs, Singapore cane chaire, cottage piano, cooking utensils, dinner and tea services, crockery, ice pale glasswares, electric iron, etc.
The property of late Mr. H. C. Meleville the Inspector of Bombay City Police.
The furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.
Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co. atorneys for the mortgagees Meherbai Jehangir Dalal and Derahshaw Bomanji Dubash and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Khorshedbanoo daughter of Pirozshaw Pestonji Nallashet Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the immoveable properties described in the schedule hereunder written in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of January, 1919 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.
SCHEDULE.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.—(Contd.).

together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Nineth Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (489) Four hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 3053, 2144 and 2184 New Nos. 9976, 9161 and 9264 Old Survey Nos. 4435, 803 and 803 and New Survey Nos. 5488 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2001 and Street No. 7—9 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the EAST by the property of Dhondu Mali on or towards the WEST by the said Khetwady Nineth Lane on or towards the NORTH by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Ganpatrao and Vasantrao Poondlik Dhamnathai.
SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel or land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the tenement building or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 20 and 3 Street No. 74 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 3053, 2144 and 2184 New No. A/9976, 9161 and 9264 Old Survey Nos. 4435, 803 and 803 and New Survey No. 2/5488 and containing by admeasurement (296) Two hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the NORTH by the Khetwady Back Road on or towards the SOUTH by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the WEST by Khetwady Nineth Street and on or towards the EAST by the property of Edalji Nasarwanji Daroowalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees in their office at 123 Esplanade Road Fort or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of very rich household and artistic furniture by Roberts, and well-known makers, dining table, by Roberts sideboard, cottage piano by John Brinsmead Hall marked English silver cups and vases, English silver spoons and forks, very old, Brassware, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic, electric hall lamp, plateware, etc., etc.
On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of Robert's dining table dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, and screen by Roberts jardiniers, very slightly used cottage piano by John Brinsmead, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving book stands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, Hall marked English silver cups and vases English silver spoons and forks very old solid Brassjar and ornaments hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of G. W. Dawson, Esq., 1st Assistant Secretary, G. I. P. Railway.
1 Studbaker, 4 seater motor car, 20 h.p. run only 1100 miles; owner driven. In perfect running order.
Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M
AUCTION SALE of household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, cabinet sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Arthur Allison Palm stands, platedware glassware; crockery, carpets, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY the 2nd April at Warden Road, near Battery, in the Government Tent at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard. Dinner Waggon, Dumb waiters, Tea tables, handsome Silver show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, sweet toned Piano, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Tea Tables Low arm Chairs, Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Table, Carpets, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press Dressing Tables Marble Top Wash Tables, Revolving Book Stands, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.
The property of a Government Officer and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, cottage piano. Telescopic, electric hall lamp, plateware, etc., etc.
On SATURDAY, the 8th April, at Nepean Sea Road near Sir Phirojishaw Mehta's Bungalow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction Household furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, cottage piano Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, file cabinet, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, cooking utensils etc.
The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay
Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March, 1922.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86 84,250
PAID UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
AHMEDABAD, Bekubhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwio Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Comme cial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
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SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
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KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
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R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

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MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
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Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road, Hydrabad Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW. Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building, 33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
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Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks:—
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq, Room No. 10, Block 36, Madrawalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.
AUCTION SALE OF 125 BARRELS LEAD ORE.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji's Godown in Baroda Street opposite the Victoria Docks by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Shomia and Co., of Khoja Moholla, Samuel Street, the following:—
M. S. C.—125 Barrels Lead Ore, "Cock" Brand.
Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.
J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March 1922.

VORA AND CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AUCTION SALE of Household and Durable Teakwood and Blackwood Old and New Furniture Iron and Wooden Beadsteads Chesterfield Sofa, Electric Fans A. C. and D. C. Chandleur, Hanging Lamps, Gold Hand Wrist Watches in great varieties, etc. etc.
Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Room the undermentioned furniture comprising of High Class tapesty and leather-lined drawing room set and cabinets suit cases Iron and Wooden Bedsteads, Book stands, a Lot of English Novels Leather lined sofas, English Boots and Shoes, High Class, Rich designed carpets, Gold hand and wrist watches, time Pieces, Stoves, Sweet toned Gramophones with Records Domb Clock of years key, Fire Proof safes with stand size 48" 30", 24"
On account and risk of the Party concerned: Jewellery set in white brilliants emeralds Ruby, Pearls, Necklace, Bangles, Earrings, etc.
Golden opportunity for gentlemen, merchants, Jewellers etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the Lots being knocked down and goods should be removed within 2 days in payment of the balance.
Property is on view at the Auction Room
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 31st March 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Ltgs.
AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES ALLUMINIUM TEA AND TABLE SPOONS AND FORKS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of party concerned:—
1 case containing 800 doz. Alliminium. tea spoons.
1 case containing 800 doz. Table Spoons.
1 case containing 800 doz. Forks
AUCTION SALE OF ONE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR NO. 9016; ONE MONITOR CAR (AMERICAN MAKE) AND ONE WOLESLEY CAR LANDOLADE BODY.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant at at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 25, Meadows Street, Fort by order of Seth Sripatlal Gordhandas and on account and at the risk of Thacker Vasanji Vallabhdas:—
1 Sunbeam Motor Car No. 9016 four cylindered 16 H.P. 1916 pattern, English make
Also by order of the parties concerned:—
1 Monitor Car (American make) six cylindered with Bosh magneto, five seater and owner driven.
1 Wolesley Car Landolade body No. 1837. Six cylindered, seven seater, with dinamo battery and electric fittings.
AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES BENGAL COTTON.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Mohanlal Malani and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Banklal and Co.
96 Bales Bengal Cotton D/O. No. 4411, September Delivery.
The above bales are lying in Slater Agodown at Colaba, of Mukadam Balchand Ugarchand.
AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES BRASS SAIL EYELETS, 36 CASES INFLUENZA MIXTURE AND ABOUT 36 CWT. IRON RIVETS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Jasoji and Sons and on account at the risk of Messrs. B. A. Kayum and Co:—
About 36 cwt. Rivets and
5 cases Brass Sail eyelets (about 900 gross)
Also on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hira Chemical Stores:—
26 cases Influenza Mixture.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A CARPENTER to controle machine furniture works. Good salary to a competant man. Apply to Box No. 7875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3231

WANTED.—A GUJRATHI HINDU CLERK, well-versed in Gujrathi accounts, English correspondence and type-writing. Only those experienced need apply with testimonials to C. N. GAJJAR & COY. Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R3264

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TURNER with practical experience Screw Cutting and general repair works. Experienced man only need apply. Box No. 7877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3235

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TIME-KEEPER for Mill, North Bombay, to be responsible for this Department. Experience man need apply. Good wages with prospects. Apply Box No. 7864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3196

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

WANTED — Experienced TECHNICAL DRAFTSMEN for Mill, capable of making working drawings. Apply personally with copies of certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., Antop Hill, Matunga.
A R3197

WANTED—Expert LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER by important European firm of Engineers. Good salary and permanent post offered to fully qualified applicants Apply Box No. 7855, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 12478

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB by an Young an Energetic LL.B. Has worked as Manager in an Import Office. Knows Company Law Please write to P. O. Box 648.
B R3223

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a honest Gujrati man. Practical experience of six years in Gujrati-Namu, Ledger, and Share transfers, has served Mercantile Firms in Fort, best testimonials please reply Box No. 7899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3274

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press. etc. just opposite Marine Lines Station T. N. 9687.
C R3230

TO BE LET—THIRD-FLOOR for offices in Nanabhai lane Fort, behind West and Watch Co., (Hornby Road). Apply Bhaiya there.
C R3274

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 8.
C R2551

TO BE LET—From 1st April spacious sixth floor for office open on three sides of Hornby House, opposite Cox and Co., Hornby Road, S. K. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street.
C R3271

TO BE LET—Altamount Road, 1st floor with electric fittings and sanitary arrangements immediate possession. Apply Box No. 7884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3244

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 1668, Winter Road, Malabar Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

ENGLISHMAN, Bachelor requires FURNISHED ROOM with board. Good locality essential. Box No. 7901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3277

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE or LEASE—Twenty-six acres of land, suitable for fruit plantation or poultry farming within half an hours walk from Ry. Station Loni. Apply V. R. JADHAVE, Ry. Station Loni.
G R3205

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—An ESSEX CAR in perfect running order and sound condition. For Particulars, please apply to TAMHANKAR, c/o Lokamanya, Bombay 4.
JA R3256

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY.—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc., and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla.
R3084

FINANCIAL.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for temporary investment of from ten to fifteen thousand Rupees or part of same. Apply Box No. 7886, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3249

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ON VIEW—A. E. BAIRD Esq's very valuable furniture by maple and Roberts knake semi grand piano. English bedsteads, carved furniture, chesterfields etc. at Nepean Sea Road, sale on SATURDAY, the 1st April BENNETT & CO.
T R3248

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
T R3785

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of February, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10/- per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 10/- per share on the Preference Shares of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 31st day of March, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 16th February 1922.

By Order of the Board.

DHARAMSI MORARJI AND CO.,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
16th February, 1922.
C12175

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,

For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given Address.
C12447

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,

For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given Address.
C12448

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th March, 1922.
C12574

NOTICE OF SALE.

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW, situate at Matheran, adjoining Parsee Gymkhana, opposite Vora Sanitorium, bearing No. 161 and known as "Esmailji K. Noterwalla's New Bungalow." Apply to Messrs. VACHHA and Co., Solicitors, Hornby Road, or to MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHAI, Khoka Bazaar, Bombay.
C12576

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. MORIOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th March from Japan via Hongkong Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

ONE SHARE NO. 543 of the Jam Shree Rangitsingji Spin. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., in the name of myself has been LOST or MISLAID. Any one who has found it should notify to the undersigned.

SHANKER LAXMAN RAVAT,
Ottur, District Junnar.
R3268

NOTICE.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 18419 of The Indore Malva Mills, Ltd., in the name of Bai Raliat, widow of Ramdas Ram has been LOST or MISLAID. Any one who has found it should notify to the undersigned.

MANILAL BAKORDAS.
Kharakuva.
R3269

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5278 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 17th day of December, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KHIMJI POONJA and Co., a firm, carrying on business as Share and Stock Brokers at the Old Stock Exchange at Hamam Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) PANALAL FAKIRCHAND, (2) DIVANSING SOBHARAM, both of Meerut, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name and style of Panalal Divansing at Meerut ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 29,810-8-6 with interest on Rs. 27,679-14-0 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of December, 1921, until Judgment, costs, interest on judgment and for further relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of April, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 18th day of January, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 16th day of January, 1922.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3956 OF 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 22nd day of September, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. JAMNADAS VITHALDAS and CO., a firm, till lately carrying on business as Sugar Merchants at Khand Bazar outside the Fort ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Messrs. NAROTTAM GIRDHAR, a firm, carrying on business at Khand Bazar outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 2,499-5-9 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 9th day of July, 1920, till judgment and costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent till payment.

You are herely summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of April, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 29th day of September, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 27th day of March, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI and CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12573

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARGOWANDAS CHHAGANLAL, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) BALDEVDAS HARIVALLABHDAS and (2) BHIKHALAL DULABHRAM, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Panjrapole Lane, without the Fort of Bombay (3) GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dady Shett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and (4) CHHOTALAL RANCHORDAS, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatcoper, the executors according to the tenor of Will of the above named deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelveth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of March, 1922.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12559

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOKALDAS KUTTONJI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant merchant, ... Deceased.

LALDAS GOKALDAS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Modi Khana, within the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of March, 1922.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12571

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ALLIMAHOMED CUMROODDIN JARIWALLA, and TYABALLI CUMROODDIN JARIWALLA, both of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent Land together with the messuage tenement of dwelling house standing thereon situate at Trimbak Parasram Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (841) Eight hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4092, New No. 11196, Old Survey No. 4607 and New Survey No. 5138 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Durgadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Coombhai Mohan Wandala and now to Devbai, on or towards the North by the said Trimbak Parasram Street and on or towards the South by Second Pathan Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward No. 7837 and Street Nos. 85 to 117.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1922.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12572

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIDAS LAXMIDAS has contracted to sell to our client with DAYALAL MAKANJI, the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Kirol village in Salsette Taluka, Survey No. 71 Pot Nos. 3, 4 and 9 in the registration Sub-District of Thana containing by admeasurement 3560 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bhagwandas Mulchand, on or towards the South by the private Road on or towards the East 1) partly by the property of Rustom Mahiyar Irani (2) partly by the property of Haridas Luxmidas and Virji Gopalji and (3) partly by the estate of Nagardas Narottamdas and on or towards the West the part of a private Road 22 feet long or thereabouts and facing the South and North passing through a private road towards the West on the East or the Station Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground situate or lying in Zillah Thana and in the Kirol village, on the North of Ghatkopar Railway station in the Sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 1369 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 69 and Sub S. No. 9 and bounded as follows:—that is to-day, on or towards East by the Road to Ghatkopar, on or towards the North by the property of Narotamdas Jeram on or towards the West by the property of Naroji Merwanji and on or towards the South by the property of Rustom Irani.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Purshotam Makanji one of the Purchasers.
C12575

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

18, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF TANNIN EXTRACT OF MYRABOLAMS, TANNIN JELLY OF MYRABOLAMS AND EMPTY DRUMS AND BARRELS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Office concerned the following:—

359 Barrels Tannin Extract of 200, 190, and 120 lbs.
102 Drums Tannin Jelly of 56, 50, 40, 20 lbs.
119 Empty Barrels of about 200 lbs. each..
59 empty Drums about 50 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in suit No. 2493 of 1920 (Kazrani vs. Haji Bibi) and on account and risk of the pledger Mirza Abdool Hamid Nemazee Messrs BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following:—

One Pearl Necklace, one Pearl and Ruby Necklace, one pair Pearl and Ruby Earrings.
One Pearl Necklace, one Pearl and Ruby Bracelet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OPTICAL GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY MACHINE, PETROLIUM LAMPS, WHITE SHIRTING, PLAYING CARDS, LOCKS, PENCILS, SHEARS SCISSORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WOOLEN ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, SAFETY PINS ETC

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

100 pairs, Canvass and leather boots and shoes.
6 cases safety pins.
20 pieces Ice cream freezers of 10 x 13 quarts suitable for Hotels, messes and steam ships.
One large lot of toys.
1 case optical goods and cotton embroideries.
1 case Hosiery Machinery.
5 cases Petrolium lamps (Germany).

On account and risk of Moorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla.

11 cases American Playing cards No. steam boat, Aladdin and Bievele.
4 cases Locks of Miller Lock Co.
2 cases Pencils.
6 cases shears. No. 6—7—9.
1 case scissors. No. 4—5.

On account and risk of Mohamed Saddick Hoosain Yezdi.

3 Packages Woolen Astrakhan. cloth.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co about 20 pieces White shirting.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at their rooms 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Four sets of steel Bedroom furniture most suitable for furnishing Bungalows on Hilly station.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NAPEANSEA ROAD, FACING THE SEA NEXT TO "BEE HIVE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1922, sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following very valuable Building plots.

Plot No. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1,633 square yards of free hold tenure.

Plot No. 2.—A choice building plot abutting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1,571 square yards of free hold tenure.

The above lots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR KURSETJI SHUKHLAJI STREET.

Suit No. 2825 of 1920

N. H. Moos, Esq. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai Ayashabai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Mobs, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order made in the same suit on the 9th day of February, 1922, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, sell by public auction, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece of land situate near Kursetji Shukhlaji street within the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and five and four ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by a Government passage on or towards the south by a Government Gully on or towards the east by land occupied for Municipal stable and on or towards the West by Government ground beyond which is the property based by Government to Narayan Nana which said premises are numbered in the Books of the collector of Bombay under new No. 17,064. Old survey No. 4629 and New Survey No. 15/5745. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 1ST STREET OTHERWISE KNOWN AS CURSHETJI SUKHLAJI STREET

Suit No. 2825 of 1920.

N. H. Moos, Esq. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai Ayashabai and others ... ...Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos. Esq., receiver appointed in the above suit by an order made in the same suit on the 9th day of February, 1922. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April sell by public auction on the premises the following. All that piece or parcel of land or ground belonging to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay subject to such tenancy as now existing with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or bungalow now standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Grant Road in Kamatipoora 1st Street or otherwise called or known by the name of Cursetji Sukhlaji Street on the West side there of out side the Fort in New Town in the Island and Registration sub District of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 75 then under No. 78 and now under street No. 5—7 and Ward No. 836 containing by admeasurement 117—3/9 square yards or there abouts and bounded on the East by the house of Soorti Nana on the West by the Kamatipura 1st Street otherwise called Cursetji Sukhlaji Street which is the fronting thereof, on the North by a public passage and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorney's for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Dy. Asst. Director of Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Tuesday the 4th April, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at old gun carriage factory Colaba near Colaba Station.

All the Surplus and unserviceable Barrack and Hospital furniture such as Iron and wooden bedsteads wire mattresses, almyrahs, solid linen bins, book cases, ice boxes, buckets index card cabinet, chairs, bed head frames, bamboo mosquito frames, reading stands, Laundry tables, wooden bed tables, dinner wagons, etc., etc.

The above is on view 4 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. All articles purchased must be removed from the site before 8 p.m., Thursday the 6th April.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, fancy teapoys, very rich engravings and oil paintings, blackwood carved furniture, writing tables, glass door show-cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice boxes, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc etc.

The property of A. Geddis, Esq. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Property of another gentleman.

One 15—20 H.P. "Fiat" Landaulett car 4 cylinder, seven seater in excellent condition.

One Ford Sedan with self starter and lighting set with accessories and 5 detachable wire wheels, speedometre, 5 C. A. V. Electric Lamps; in excellent condition.

On SATURDAY, 1st April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canee victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

One handsome strong Rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis and one Waler Horse and Harness.

1 handsome palanquin shigram nearly new with one Grey horse and Harness.

By order of Messrs. William Cuard and Co. and at the risk of the concerned.

One Renault 20 H. P. Bosch Magnets, Zenith Carburettor; stepney, in running order.

On Friday the 7th April, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite to Bombay Gymkhana valuable household furniture, glass crockery and plated ware dining table, chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, cabinet ornaments, paintings, carpets, pair cottage piano, ice box, bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, writing tables, pictures glass door show cases, cane furniture, carved furniture, carpets, electric lamps, etc., etc. The property of J. E. Aspinwall, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are publish and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st Malch, 1922

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
• Cinematinee at 6-30 p. m.
The Screen's Peter Pan Girl, Viola Dana in
"FALSE EVIDENCE"
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL Co.
"The Scamps"
Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing Saturday April 8th at 9-30.
Matinee Sunday 9th at 5-30.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
present their Fith Production Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece
"THE MIKADO"
(by arrangement with Rupert D'Oyly Carte, Esq.)
The Opera produced by James McGrath
FULL CAST & CHORUS OF 50.
and the
BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
under the direction of Edward Behr.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.,

AT
THE EMPIRE.
To-day, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
and at
THE EMPRESS.
To-day, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
THE GREAT FUN FRIDAY
An All-Comic Programme at each Theatre including some of the best comedies on the Screen
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
HAROLD LLOYD
SMILE POLLARD
and other popular favourites
Finish the week with a Big Laugh.

LAST D OF THE WEEK
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present.
An immortal Mythological Indian Episode—This Evening!
"Satya Narayan"
(6 parts—6000 feet)
Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

FOR THE LAST TIME!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night a Realart Picture, starring the vivacious, enchanting Constance Binney in the titular role.
"Erstwhile Susan"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

THE MAJESTIC
Bombay's popular picture rendezvous,
Tram Terminus Girgaum
Four Shows :—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
TO SEE BIGGER PUNCHES
TO FEEL GREATER THRILLS
TO PUZZLE OVER DEEPER MYSTERY
TO GO WILD OVER FASTER ACTION
THAN THEY WERE EVER SEEN BEFORE
See the 4th instalment of his biggest Mystery Serial
The Vanishing Trails
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON

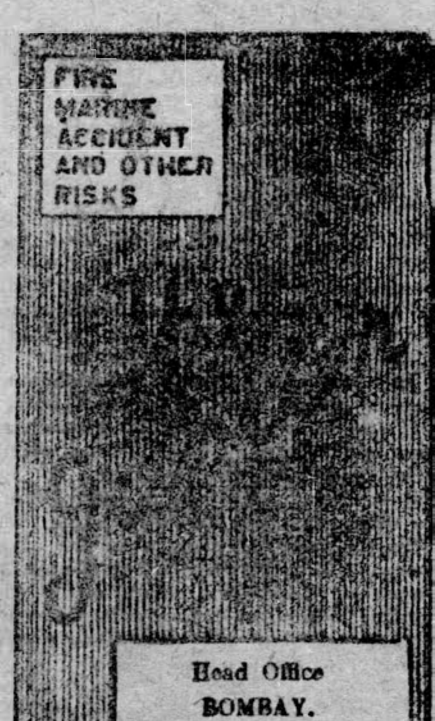
AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
AN EPIC OF WOMANHOOD
"THE SAGE HER"
in six Reels
THEY KNEW NOT WHAT THEY DID—Perhaps, had they known all, their hearts might have felt a spak of pity: But, like the iper of old, they cast her out. Once again the Mother heart suffered. And as her soul was scared so will your soul be lifted.
YOU'LL NEVER FORGET
"THE SAGE HER"
PATHE GAZETTE.
LATEST NEWS.
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, & Bonk Holiday at 5 p. m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under publicpatronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandli
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Saturday, 1st, March, 1922, at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)
SHAHA—SHIVAJI.
Sunday, 2nd, April 1922, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
SANYASHACHA—SANSAR.
PROPRIETORS.

TYPE CASTING MACHINERY AND MOULDS.
We are in a position to offer a quantity of Type Casting Machinery and Moulds, all guaranteed in first class condition. Surplus plant of a leading English Type Foundry casting exclusively on the Point System.
PEIRCE LESLIE & Co. Ltd.,
CALICUT,
Malabar Coast (S. India).

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Tyres & Tubes
U. S. Clincher, Wood-Milne, R. O. M., Fisk, Bates, Federal & Miller,
All sizes Fresh stock
at cost price
THE AUTOMOBILE COY., LTD.,
5—12, Queen's Road BOMBAY.



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LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition: and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.
London General Supply Assoc'n
Dept.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 30th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10 40
April	..
May	10 26
June	..
July	10 14
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 86
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	..
Feb.	..

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..
Futures at New York May	17 76
Futures at New York July	17 17
Futures at New York Oct.	16 78
Futures at New York Jan.	16 56
Spot Cotton at New York	17 90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 25
Futures at New Orleans May	16 50
Futures at New Orleans July	16 37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 1/1
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S, mined	99 3/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 30th.

Futures at New York	May	17 68	17 76
	July	17 08	17 17
	Oct.	16 68	16 78
	Jan.	16 47	16 56

Liverpool, Mar 30th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	Mar.	10 32	10 35
	May	10 201	10 20
	July	10 12	10 08
	Oct.	9 84	9 81

London, Mar. 30th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 8/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/1 9/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 28th.

Rentes 3 per cent	57
Bar Silver Sport	33 5/8
" " 2 months house	33 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian buying.	Quiet.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar, 28th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Mar.-Apl. Sellers	53/6
Barletta Russe 64 lbs. Mar.-Apl. Value	53/
Australian 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers	55/
Tone :—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 7/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	£ 18 3/4
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	191 Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—Rather dearer.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Inactive.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Mar.-Apl. Paid	£ 9
Teria Rapeseed :—Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Sellers	
Tone :—Quiet offered lower.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 68 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 65
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 84 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 87 1/2
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	61 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	53
7 p/c. Indian Loan	..

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	10 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	..
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/
Tone :—Easier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19/8
Do. Do. June July Sellers	19/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading, Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnavilasa Agrahar, Mysore.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

March 30.

To-day 8 points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 458 and eased to Rs. on scattered selling. It then improved to Rs. 456 an buying by an Office, and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 455. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 453. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 455½ and going down by a rupee closed at Rs. 456 F. G. Mg. Broach July, August opened at Rs. 467 and gradually went up to Rs. 472 on buying by one of the Japanese Houses remaining Rs. 471 at 4 p.m. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 396 and declining to Rs. 393 again touched Rs. 396 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 395, While July opened at Rs. 410 and eased to Rs. 407 on scattered selling It then improved to Rs. 410 and was Rs. 407 at 4 p.m. F. G. Mg. Bengal may was Rs. 346 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton showed better feeling yesterday owing to some Japan Exporter buying forward contracts. About 7,000 Bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 30th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	456
" " "	July August	474
Fully Good Bengal	May	348
" " "	July	358
Fine Oomra	May	398
" " "	July	412

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, Mar. 30th.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	454
" " "	July-Augt	470
Fully Good Bengal	May	346
" " "	July	358
Fine Oomra's	May	394
" " "	July	408

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 30th.

Description,	Super-Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	368	346	386
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	408	388	378
M. G. Central P. No. 1	428	418	403
M. G. Central P. No 2	418	406	383
M. G. Broach	..	..	..
M. G. Punjab American	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 29th Mar. 1922.

Cotton	12,880	Bales.
Wheat	3,858	Cwt.
Linseed	3,147	"
Rape, etc	5,384	"
Gingelly seed	4,243	"
Poppy seed	745	"
Groundnuts	5,862	"
Castorseed	2,126	"
Rice	10,930	"
Myrabollams	2,280	"
Cottonseed	19,590	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,327	"
Juwar	1,402	"
Masur	80	
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	1,149	"
Coal	9,569	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 30th.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 3 16
Bank Demand	1 3 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/3 15/32
Fcs. Demand	304
American Dollars	362
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	265
Japan	171
Singapore	182 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 30.

Bars Gold ready 28-13-6.
Bars Gold forward 28-11-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-9-6.
Bars Silver ready 90-15-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90-15-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90-11-0

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 5/32
On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. 1/3 15/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 1/4.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 5/16.
Tone of Exchange— Quiet—Steady.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 304.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D.A. Frcs. 324
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 314.
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 171½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 168½.
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 199.
On Shanghai.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 265.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs 183½.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 364.
London Gold Ready—Sh. 95-8.
London Silver ready—d. 33-12.
London Silver forward d. 33-16.
Tone of silver—Quiet and Dull, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—dollar 4.37 1/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.50.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 22.50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 52.10.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 86.20
German Exchange—Mrks. 1420.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 56.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 88.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 75
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, 99/16.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 99/12
6 per cent. Government of Indian Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99-12.
6 per cent. Government of India bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1989 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing to settlement.
The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1350, Indian 118 x. d., Central 23/8 x. d., Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 67.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2690, Alliance 230, Apollo 91/4, By-Cotton 1150. By-Dyeing 1500 Century 905, Cent. India 4975, Colaba Land 2420, Coorla 365, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1675, David 1572/8, Elphinstone 140, Gokak 241/4, Ind. Bleaching 227/8, Ind. Malwa 63, Kilachand 13, Kohinoor 3200, Luxmi Cotton 5100, Meyer Sassoon 342/8, New Great 947/8, New City 765, Pabani 917/8, Pearls 1165, Phoenix 970, Shapurji 397/8, Simplex 890, Swan 1125, Swadeshi 5325, Tata Mill 1230n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 595, B. Burma 500, B. Burma N. I. 140 x. d., Bt.-Burma pet 9, Bundi Cement 41, Ind Cement 280. Katni Ord. 240. Katni Defd. 1135, New India 21/8, Tata Iron Ord. 60, Tata Iron Defd. 207/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 58/12, Tata Iron Defd. (New) 165. Tata Hydro 285 and Tata Oil 55.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.

S S Clan Macindo, Miller, Newport.
S S Lovenzo, Buonocora, Genoa.
S S Morioka Maru, Okaboto, Kobe.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Tsuruga Maru, Masudzumi, Kobe.
S S Umzinto, Rycett, Durban.
S S Hooykerb, Stewert, Calcutta.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lahore for London.
Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.

S S Clan Macindo:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macindo, 2774 tons, Captain W Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a general cargo.

S S Lovenzo:—The M Italiana steamer Lovenzo, 3400 tons, Captain Buonocora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Morioka Maru:—The N Y K steamer Morioka Maru, 3695 tons, Captain M Okamoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Tsuruga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tsuruga Maru, 4294 tons, Captain T Masudzumi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc, with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S S Hooykerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Hooykerk, 3170 tons, Captain Stewert, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

March 30.

S S Caledonia for London:—39 bales wool carpet, Kalyan Dass Bros; 61 bales lamb skin, 14 bales fox skin, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons; 2 casks wet casing, 2 cases dry casing, S M H Kadarbaksh; 27 bales wool cuttings, 100 bundles rubber, A Meyer.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—121 cwts cotton seed, Haji and Co; 200 bales wool, V Oomersey; 52 bales wool, B Ballabdass; 13 bales wool, J Rajmul; 44 bales wool, G Gumanmal; 40 bales wool, R Kubra; 16 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 32 bales wool, H A Jivabhoy; 15 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 190 bales wool, B Harbhum; 80 bales wool, M Nissim.

S S Vindelia for Glasgow:—2000 cwts bonemeal, E C Manji.

S S Vindelia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—999 bales teelseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Bell View for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, 100 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 1020 cwts crushed bone, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Bell View for Leith:—10000 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Tabarka for Bremen:—990 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tabarka for Ghent:—230 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Baron Cawdor for Hamburg:—3 casks wet casings, 1 case dry casings, S M H Kadarbaksh.

S S Hindco for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

S S City of Harward for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S City of Harward for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Pensilva for Rotterdam:—1 cask salted goat skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 262 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co; 1000 bales cotton, W H Brady and Co.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, V Peermohamed.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—62 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 112 cwts sharkfins, H B Bhesania and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—17 bales fox skin, 1 case fox skin, M Mubin and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—512 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 450 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 30 cwts gum olibanum, B S Abdul Kyum.

S S Indus Maru for Hongkong:—425 cwts gum bysobale, 189 cwts gum olibanum, 87 cwts sandalwood, 7 cwts asafoetida, B S Abdul Kyum.

IMPORTS

March 30.

S S Baron Inchcape from Cardiff, Agents Scindia S N Co:—8211 tons coal, 538 tons coke.

S S Lahore from Moji, Agents Mackinon Mackenzie and Co:—6269 tons coal.

S S Acardo from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—2201395 gallons kerosine oil.

S S Umzinto from Durban, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—8528 tons coal, 154 tons coke.

S S Tuscan Prince from Delagoa Bay, Agents T Morrison and Co:—7287 tons coal.

S S Taroba from Durban, Agents B I S N Co:—50 bags coffee, 70 bales sharkfins, 471 bags bajree, 100 bags peas, 40 bags glass bottles, 52 bundles hides, 149 tusks ivory, 5 bags chillies, 793 bales cloves, 135 bales clove stems, 1020 bales cotton, 46 packages bees wax.

S S Barala from Bushire, Agents B I S N Co:—94 cases asafoetida, 19 bundles sharkfins, 195 bags A kernels, 901 bags 32 boxes dates, 7 bags gum, 317 bags raisins, 662 bundles siffimats, 37 bags almond seeds, 10 bundles wool, 29 bundles 52 bales carpets 50 bundles specie.

CHARKHA IN NASIK DIST

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—May I be permitted to make few suggestions for the development of the Charka industry in this district to the Nasik Congress Committee? I have travelled in many of its adjoining villages, but am sorry to say that I found hardly any Charka working in any of these villages. In fact, this industry, which is essentially a village industry, was practically non-existent in the villages of the Nasik district. I, therefore, suggest that the Nasik Congress Committee should start a Charkha School in all these villages by renting a hut therein and should arrange to impart free knowledge to the village folk, especially young boys, who loiter about doing nothing. These schools will be a source of encouragement to those who desire to take up Charkha as our home industry and this interest can be sustained by offering for sale Charkhas of an approved type and cotton, and the yarn may be purchased from them. It must always be borne in mind that an industry, however essential, cannot be made to thrive unless the organisers shew a little bit of enterprise and try to give facilities to the poor which they badly need.—Yours, etc.

WHEELER.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 30.

There have been few falls of rain in North Burma, Assam and Bengal. The chief amounts are Silchar, two inches, and Cherapunji, one and a half.

A feeble western disturbance is passing over extreme north.

Forecast extension of rain into Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at a hours on Thursday, the 30th March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the west Punjab, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ambala. Night temperature is above normal at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner, but is in excess at Karachi. Night temperature is in defect at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar. Day temperature is below normal at Rajkot and Veraval. Night temperature is in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature does not differ much from normal. Night temperature is in defect at Khandwa, Amraoti and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnigiri. Nights are somewhat cooler than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan but is in excess at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Skies are generally lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual in the Deccan. Temperature is roughly normal over most of the reporting area. The Madras Deccan was the hottest region yesterday, Cuddapah recording a maximum of 108 degrees.

Forecast.—Day weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th March 1922.

Rain has fallen at a few stations in Assam, Cherrapunji reporting three inches and Silchar ten. Weather is slightly disturbed in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.1	62.0	30	..	11.97	1.74
Do. th	75.	64.	68	..	11.97	+1.76
Jask	87.1	71.2	59	..	5.72	74
Muskat	9 r4	70.0	37	..	1.98	
Do. 28th	88.0	6.2	31	..	1.98	—1.63
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.	67.1	53	..	1.63	+0.08
Rawalpindi	84.7	55.0	47	..	10.73	+2.24
Lahore	92.	62.3	48	..	1.46	—1 93
Hissar	95.	66.6	29	..	1.18	—0.74
Ambala	94.6	68.4	29	..	2.79	—2. 4
Delhi	93.0	68.2	28	..	0.85	—2.11
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhanso	97 8	67 6	39	..	1.27	—0.52
Cawnpore	94.4	68 9	62	..	2.36	4 11
Allahabad	97 7	6 .3	39	..	1.39	35
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	98.7	69.2	53	..	2.60	+1.51
Karachi	8 .8	73.8	85	..	1.49	0
Ajmer	3.4	68.4	35	..	0.08	—1.27
Jaipur	96.0	66.6	33	..	0.15	—1.39
Kotah	97.8	72.8	28	..	9.06	—1.08
Mount Abu	80.0	69.4	24	..	0.27	—0.86
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.7	61.1	57	..	0	8
Dwarka	83.3	72.0	81	..	0	6
Veraval	80.1	68.9	86	..	0.04	—.43
Rajkot	95.0	68.1	79	..	0	—0.46
Bhavnagar Para	98.2	70.6	47	..	0	—0.5
Surat	95.6	71.6	50	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	99.0	7 .3	57	—	0	—0.37
Deesa	99.	66.3	63	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	94.9	68.6	49	..	0.48	—0.3
Indore	96.0	66.1	34	..	0.36	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	96.9	62.3	30	..	2.21	—0.68
Saugor	95.8	71.6	14	..	1.95	—0.36
Hosangabad	100.7	65.4	32	..	2.80	+0.91
Khandwa	100.2	65.1	26	..	2.20	0.99
Akola	102.6	66.5	11	..	2.20	+0. 3
Amroto'	102.5	76.3	6	..	0.52	—1.58
Nagpur	103.	69.0	26	..	0.61	—2.05
Chanda	104.5	67.0	21	..	1.14	—1.70
Raipur	103.7	71.1	18	..	0.87	—1.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	8*.6	76.9	76	..	0	—0.66
Ratnagiri	86.2	76.6	63	..	0.39	—0.58
Marmugoa	87.2	77.6	81	..	1.84	0.10
Karwar	89.5	78.0	82	..	1.17	—0.87
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.9	67.2	26	..	0.70	—0.39
Ahmednagar	99.7	78.0	22	..	1.08	—0.49
Poona	97.0	0.9	38	..	0.51	—0.67
Sholapur	102.5	74.5	30	..	6.39	0.52
Bijapur	10 .0	73.9	58	..	6.34	4.81
Belgaum	96.3	66.8	82	..	6.04	3.82
Aurangabad	99 2	68.5	10	..	1.59	0.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.8	67.6	6	..	3.44	1.50
Hyderabd	101.8	71.2	49	..	6.75	+4.64
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	91.2	80.4	72	..	1.21	—2.30
Calicat	91 3	78.5	83	..	4.87	—2 13
Cochin	87.2	79.9	76	..	11.27	1.37
Colombo	90.7	72.5	93	..	13.34	—14.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	92.	70.7	82	..	3.50	—3.48
Bellary	105.1	75.0	52	..	4.05	+1.49
Cuddapah	107	76.4	38	..	3.27	—1.84
Madras	94.2	72.1	86	..	9.59	—11.28
Bangalore	95.0	69.8	75	..	4.80	0.75
Coimtore	98.6	70.8	81	..	9.16	3.16
Trichanopoly	102.4	73.	70	..	5.70	—3.60
Negapatam	92.8	76.9	75	..	11.42	—18. 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 30th.

These of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Fehr la		29.858
Temperature of Air	degree.	79.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71.2
Dew Point	"	67.3
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.674
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	0.8
Maximum temperature of Air	"	86
Minimum do do do	"	73.
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N.W. N. W
Movement of Wind do		181

HIGH COU[redacted]

CRIM[redacted]S.

CASE C[redacted]R

AC[redacted]

(Before the [redacted] a

Shankatak[redacted]

The accused in [redacted] were put up for t[redacted]ing and murder c[redacted] bay riots on 17th [redacted]

Mr. Kenneth Ke[redacted] General Appeared f[redacted]

Mr. Kazi Khabi[redacted] for the accused.

Mr. Kemp in openi[redacted] Crown said that on the occ[redacted] visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on 17th November, 1921, there was an outbreak of hooliganism and disturbances in several parts of the town. One of these disturbances resulted in the death of one Alfred, Willis an engine driver in the G. I. P. Railway under the following circumstances. The deceased at about 2 p.m. on the 17th of November was walking down the Sankli Street when he came across a crowd of boys among whom was accused No. 2. The boys were apparently throwing stones at Municipal lamp posts and breaking the lamps. The deceased spoke to the boys upon which No. 2 got annoyed and raised his stick. Willis snatched the stick away from his hands whereupon there was a cry from the crowd. "Maro Saleko" Willis ran for safety into a side lane. This gave encouragement to the boys who were about 30 or 40 in number. At this juncture accused No. 1 came running from the lane with an iron bar and hit Willis on the leg. Willis fell down and the mob battered him to death fracturing his skull. The deceased was then left lying on the road. Counsel said there were three eye witnesses who would depose to the occurrences.

Evidence for the crown was then led.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the first charge (rioting) by a majority of 7 to 2 and a verdict of not guilty on the second charge (murder) unanimously.

His Lordship acquitted and discharged the accused.

APPELLATE SIDE.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE.

Abba Haji Mohomed and others.

Vs.

The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Justice Kanga.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of R. B. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The applicants in their petition stated that on the 1st February, 1922, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, started inquiry under section 15 Bombay Police Act No. 4 of 1902 in the claims for compensation for any loss or damage suffered in the disturbances that took place in Bombay from 17th to 20th November, 1921. That some days before the said inquiry was started the learned Magistrate issued notices in various newspapers calling upon the Tax payers in Wards A to G to appear before him at the said inquiry in compliance with the said notice the Petitioner and the other Landlords owning properties in B to G Wards appeared before the Learned Magistrate on 1st February, 1922. That on that day the Petitioner and the other Landlords claimed the right to cross-examine the various claimant and their witnesses for the purpose of showing that either their claims were not in time or that the claimants were not free from blame in connection with the occurrences which led to the loss or injuries or that their claims were not genuine or were highly exaggerated, or that no damage was caused to any property or that death or grievous hurt was not caused by anything done in the prosecution of a common object of an unlawful assembly. But the Magistrate ruled that they were not entitled to a cross-examine the claimants or their witnesses: That the learned Magistrate examined no independent witnesses except the Police in the course of his inquiry. The petitioner and the other landlords claimed the right to cross-examine even the Police witnesses in order to [illegible] which particular sub-Ward or Section of [illegible] Ward the rioters came from with a view to confine the liability to pay compensation if at all to that sub-Ward or section. But the learned Magistrate ruled that they were not so entitled. That the petitioner and the other landlords wanted inspections of all the claim applications with a view to enable them to prevent the claimants from introducing new claims or facts in the evidence and also to prevent them from putting forward irrelevant or inadmissible evidence. But the learned Magistrate ruled that they were not entitled to the inspection or to take copies. That in compliance with the notice issued by the learned Magistrate the petitioner and other landlords owning properties in B to G Wards appeared before the learned Magistrate to claim exemption from the payment of the said compensation but the Magistrate has passed no order as yet on their applications.

Aggrieved by the rulings of the Magistrate mentioned above and the procedure he had so far followed, the petitioners applied to the High Court to set aside the said orders of the Magistrate.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments granted a rule.

Mr. Kaji Kabrudin with Mr. Y. V. Bhandarker appeared for the applicant.

Similar application was also made by Mr. G. N. Thakore for Mr. Jamnadas, N. Motiwalla, which was also admitted by their Lordships.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ANGORA FUND.

The following further list of donations of above Rs. 10 has been received for the Angora Fund at the Central Khilafat Office:—

Mrs. Haji Mohd. Abba, Rs. 25; Mrs. Lakhmani, Rs. 25-0-0; Mrs. Suleman Ahmed Ghowrawala, Rs. 25; Mrs. H. Ahmed H. Kassum, Rs. 20; Mrs. Jaffarbhai Abdullahbhai, Rs. 20; Mrs. Bai Aisubai H. Mohd., Rs. 20; Mrs. Abdur Razak, Rs. 17; Mrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai, Rs. 15; Mrs. A. A. Gaya, Rs. 10; Mrs. H. Ebrahim Tayab, Rs. 10; Mrs. H. Cassam, Rs. 10; Jiluma Mahimwali, Rs. 10; Fatma Bai, Rs. 10; Ebrahim Khan, Turkish Relief-fund, Committee, Kara[illegible] Rs. 500; Ahmed Shah Khan Sb, Sawabi, [illegible]; Khilafat Committee, Karimganj, [illegible]; Hakim Munshi Abdur Rahman, [illegible] Rs. 7-0-0; Khilafat Committee, Jagsalai, Rs. 200; Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Thatanchavady, Rs. 400; Kauze Fatma Mullani, Bombay, Rs. 50; Sh. Abdul Haqq, Dhanauli Rs. 40; Khilafat Committee, Kuratia, Rs. 500; Khilafat Committee, Rander, Rs. 400; Khilafat Committee, Rangoon, 25,000; Seth Md. Yusuf Jummani, Bombay, Rs. 200; Darogha Mohd. Khan, Rs. 15; Petty Collections by Amnam, at Ajmer, Rs. 25-11; Sh. Wali Mohd. Sh. Abbasi, Desdan, Rs. 50; Munshi Ali Azeem Sh. Mirzaganj, Rs. 60; Azizur Rahman Sardar, Sankrail, Rs. 70-8-0; Maula Baksh Khan, Sankrail, Rs. 51; B. Anukul Chandra Sankrail, Rs. 45; Students of Madras-i-Nizamia, Morghi-Mohalla, Bombay, Rs. 10-7-11.

Balance of Angora Day Contributions through Maiti Memon Anjuman, Pydowni, Rs. 1,2[illegible].

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Thursday, March 30th 1922.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. North Winship as consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Captain J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, is granted leave on full pay for two months and eight days.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr. W. N. Richardson, on return from leave, to be City Magistrate, Karachi.

Mr. H. D. Kidd, on return from leave, to be on special duty temporarily up to 19th March 1922, as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Karachi, and the question of reduction of Police in Sind, and thereafter to act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. H. E. Butler, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. W. S. Barnard, on completion of his training, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. R. H. Haslam.

Major S. W. Jones, I.M.S., on return from leave, to be Superintendent of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Bahadur N. B. Vachha.

With a view to reducing expenditure to meet the present financial stringency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the scheme of appointing Registrars for District and Sessions Courts should be suspended, and that the two appointments of inspecting Subordinate Judges should be discontinued. He is accordingly pleased to make the following appointments with a view to replacing eight of the ten Probationary Subordinate Judges whose services should be dispensed with, with effect from the 30th March 1922:—

Mr. C. M. Javeri, Registrar, District Court, Poona, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.

Mr. C. C. Shah, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha.

Mr. M. C. Raveshvar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr. B. D. Kunte, Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vadgaon, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. A. K. Phadkar to be displaced.

Mr. R. K. Thakore, Registrar, District Court, Ahmedabad, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, vice Mr. T. C. Kunderkar to be displaced.

Mr. A. [illegible], Registrar, District Court, Belgaum, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chikodi.

Mr. B. [illegible], Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chikodi, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chikodi, vice Mr. V. [illegible] Samel to be displaced.

Mr. G. M. Phatak, Registrar District Court, Bijapur, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. B. V. Potdar, Registrar, District Court, Dharwar, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri, vice Mr. C. R. Jani to be displaced.

Mr. S. K. Patkar, Registrar, District Court, Karwar, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dapoli vice Mr. D. G. Kamerkar to be displaced.

Mr. R. S. Savadur, Registrar, District Court, Satara, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner.

Mr. A. R. Karnik, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner vice Mr. L. N. Joshi to be displaced.

Mr. M. R. Chaubal, Registrar, District Court, Sholapur, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur.

Mr. T. M. Thagat, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dohad vice Mr Maganlal Hiralal Mehta to be displaced.

Mr. J. R. Samant, Inspecting Subordinate Judge, Thana, Nasik and Ratnagiri Districts, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dahanu.

Mr. R. V. Desai, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dahanu, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Devrukh, vice Mr. D. B. Gupte to be displaced.

The appointments of the ninth and tenth probationary Subordinate Judges, Messrs J. H. Chinmulgund, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gadag, and D. C. Joshi, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, should cease, with effect from the 30th March 1922, and that Mr. Chinmulgund should revert to his original appointment of Registrar, Small Cause Court, Poona.

The leave on average pay for one month granted to Mr. J. Carter, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is hereby extended by thirty days.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji, on relief by Mr. M. J. Dikshit, to act as City Magistrate, Surat, vice Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan, retiring, pending further orders.

The magisterial powers conferred on Mr. Chanvirappa Murigeppa Hemshetti, an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Kanara.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Bloece, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, is granted, leave on average pay for eight months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., is granted leave for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Captain G. S. Rawstorne, M.C., Aide-de-Camp, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, in addition to his duties, vice Major R. L. Benson, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., on leave.

Rao Saheb Dayabhai Pranubhai Desai, on return from leave, to be Special Collector of Income Tax, Ahmedabad, vice Mr M. J. Dikshit.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Vishramrao Chavan to continue to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. V. Deshpande, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Mahadev Karnik to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri during the absence on leave of Mr. S. B. Vaidya, or pending further orders.

Mr. H. F. Bush to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board, vice Mr. C. H. Goodall, resigned.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed an extension by three months of the privilege leave granted to him.

The undermentioned candidates passed on 10th January 1922, the "Oriental Language Teachership Examination" in Hindustani Mr. Z. A. Barni, B.A., Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Syed Ameer Hyder, Mr. Akbarkhan Akramkhan Kazi, Munshi Nasir Ali Baig, Mr. Kewalram Khemchand Bhavnani.

The following officers are deputed to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, as Imperial and Provincial Instructors:—

Mr. H. W. Starte, Deputy Conservator of Forests, as Imperial Instructor, pending relief by Mr. D. R. S. Bourke.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Deputy Conservator of Forests, as Imperial Instructor, on return from leave.

Mr. T. K. Mirchandani, Probationary Extra Conservator of Forests, as Provincial Instructor.

Mr. A. G. Edie is appointed to the grade of Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, retired.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Acting Conservator of Forests, N. C., is granted leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan to act as Conservator of Forests, N. C., vice Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, proceeding on leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The temporary appointment of Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., as Secretary to the Retrenchment Committee, is extended for a period of one year from 1st March 1922.

The temporary appointment in the Finance Department of the Secretariat is extended for a period of one year from 1st March 1922 on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh Muhammad Hussein is to continue to hold it and to do duty under Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., Secretary to the Retrenchment Committee.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Captain C. Carmichael to be an Assistant Engineer in Bombay Housing District No. 1 temporarly.

Mr. M. A. Dheria, B.A., B.E., to be an Assistant Engineer in Bombay Housing District No. 2 temporarily.

Mr. S. P. Raju Iyer to be an Assistant Engineer in Bombay Housing District No. 1.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander H. Morland, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed to act as President and Examiner in Seamanship and Stowage and Log, in addition to his duties as Examiner in Navigation, vice Captain A. S. Balfour, O.B.E., R.I.M., proceeding on leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mahomed Salahuddin Pirzade, M.L.C., to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda, vice Mr. Abdulla Abdul Wahed, deceased.

Mr. Mahomed Hidayatulla, Head Master, Camp Government English School, Poona, to be Head Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona Camp.

Mr. Shaikh Faizuddin Shaikh Hussain, Assistant Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona Camp, to be Head Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli, on probation for two years.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon D. J. Asana, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties as Teacher, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Assistant Surgeon K. P. Mullan, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur S. M. Mehta, L.M. & S.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur S. M. Mehta, L.M. & S., Civil Sureon, Ratnagiri, is granted leave on average pay for three months.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Lunham, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence on leave of Major K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Fernandes, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. Sharp, B.Sc. (Eng.) Assistant Executive Engineer on leave, has been permitted to return to India by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Mr. H. J. Gleeson, Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Architectural District, vice Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE AT SIRSI

SUCCESSFUL HUMANITARIAN PROPAGANDA.

The Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Humanitarian League, writes:—

In the month of January last we were informed by Mr. V. A. Hodke of Satyashram, Sirsi, that the "Mari Jatra", which is held every alternate year, was to be held this year in the month of February and that it was likely that some people might indulge in offering animal sacrifices. At the time of the last Jatra, about seven thousand goats were killed. Previous to that the number of goats that were slaughtered was even larger than that, but owing to humanitarian propaganda and other activities of a similar nature it diminished. We again took up the matter in hand and requested Mahatma Gandhi and his Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya to issue their injunctions to such offerings. Both these pious souls accordingly favoured us with their views, which we published for the information of the people of Sirsi in particular and the public in general. These injunctions were published in Kanarese and were freely distributed among the people assembling in the Jatra and were even read in streets by boys with tomtoms.

The whole district of Kanara in general and the public of Sirsi in particular were thus enlightened on the subject. The work done in this way brought forth every splendid and satisfactory result which will be realised by the readers from the following extract from the letter of Mr. Hodke:—

"The most important thing deserving our notice is that this year the temple income is about Rs. 20,000 against about Rs. 10,000 of the last Jatra, while the number of animals sacrificed is only about two thousand against about seven thousand during the last Jatra. Such a sudden flow in the temple treasury and a remarkable ebb in the sacrificial pot is not at all possible but for a change in the mode of offering itself. Because through animal sacrifice the temple can gain about Rs. 1,000 at the most. But a change means offering to the goddess in cash and ornaments or copper and cocoanuts equal in weight to the offerers. And this naturally brings about an abnormal rise in the temple income. So the above figures go to prove that (1) many of the persons who had pledged themselves during the last Jatra to refrain from animal offering, have been true to their pledge; (2) many more devotees influenced by the expressions of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Shankaracharya fulfilled their promises of animal offerings by paying in cash the approximate value of the animals to the temple treasury; (3) besides this some animals were offered alive to the goddess which were subsequently sold by auction; (4) and, lastly, more than five hundred animals were carried away by the devotees to their homes without slaughtering them in the presence of the goddess. From this we can easily understand the extent of our success this year."

This is not the only instance of the success of the humanitarian activities. At many places such customs have ceased to exist. Still there are places where thousands of dumb creatures of the Almighty Father are mercilessly killed by the ignorant people in the name of religion. We are striving to do whatever we can and we look forward to public support to our activities.

Finally, I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Hodke and his co-workers for the humane activities and wish that following their example enthusiastic gentlemen will come forth to serve in the humanitarian field.

WANTED FISCAL SELF-DETERMINATION.

PRESENT POL[illegible] RUINOUS TO INDIAN [illegible]USTRIES.

The following are extracts from a memorandum submitted to the Indian Fiscal Commission by Messrs. B. Das and Co., the Indian firm of Industrial advisers and Consulting Engineers, Bombay.—

We are firm advocates of Fiscal Self-determination for India. Fiscal Autonomy will be the forerunner of the Industrial and Economic Autonomy. The Indian Legislative Assembly shall have complete and absolute power to determine policy of action. Policy of free trade or protection are mere means to an end. Our goal being Fiscal Autonomy for India, hypothetic rival policies should not be made determinant factors, but all means shall be utilised to attain the national economic freedom.

A REVENUE TARIFF.

Revenue Tariff.—We do not object to imposition of Revenue Tariff so long it is not destructive to nation's industries. As long as this policy becomes the guiding factor, Government can impose customs duty provided the Indian Legislature approves such Tariff. For all articles of luxury—fine cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, cigarettes, wines, etc., the tariff should be enhanced for increase of revenue.

Excise Duty.—Excise duty on articles manufactured in India is not desirable. Its imposition on cotton industry is the perpetuation of junker doctrine of Bureaucratic Government without considerations for people's wishes or self-respect and such duties should be at once revoked. Government can only impose excise duty in case of great national calamity or war, and only with the consent of the Indian Legislature.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Protective Tariff.—All tariff should be framed primarily to foster Indian industries and to make India completely self-supporting in her requirements. The policy of the Government has always been hazy and even obstructive in this direction. The policy has been to make India an importer of finished goods and exporter of raw produces. Government can show their good intentions in this direction by handing over to the Indian Legislature full power to evolve an economic policy. We do not desire to go over statistics in the matter. It is well known India is bled white by such policy.

India's Productive Power.—India is in a position to manufacture most of her needs. To manufacture them India requires and desires change of angle of vision in the economic policy of the Government. Indian brains—scientific and industrial—can only solve the matter and shape the policy. So far this main determinant principle has been ignored by the Government. We are of opinion that it will take India another 30 years to manufacture the following goods and hence India will depend on foreign countries for their supply:—

a. Prime Movers such as large steam engines, oil engines, turbines both stream and hydraulic, locomotives, etc.

b. Electrical generators such as, large alternators dynamoes and other heavy machineries.

c. Chemical industrial plant, sugar mill plants, etc., etc. Provided there is wholehearted co-operation between the Government and the Indian industrialists and they have in view the development of Indian industries with a view to make India self-supporting, India will only go to foreign market for manufacturing plants and not for manufactured goods after 30 years.

Imposition of Protective Duties.—Such duties should be levied on those imported manufactures as would be decided by a standing committee of the Indian Legislature. At present steps should be taken to protect Indian iron and steel industries, cement industries, brass and copper utensil industries.

Preferential Protection of New Industries.—New Industries that are essential for completeness of Indian economic prosperity should be given State subsidies, transport facilities and should be protected by heavy import duties.

Re Transport Facilities the railway tariff must be altered and adjusted to benefit Indian industries. Indian Railways should be nationalised and their primary function should be to assist development of industries by cheap transport of raw and manufactured produces. Railways and all means of transport are to be treated as public utility concerns.

Besides the standing committee of the Indian Legislature an advisory board of expert Indian economists and industrialists should be created from the rank of Indian public men. Such members should hold office for a period of 3 or 5 years. Their selections may be done by ballot by the members of the Indian Legislature. Such a board should advice the standing committee of the Indian Legislature to grant subsidies or to protect new essential industries.

HAND LOOM INDUSTRY.

In spite of adverse circumstances, unfair suppressions, competitions from power looms etc., handloom industry has a great and lasting future in India. Its artistic production will ever appeal to the Indian national sentiment. It thrives in open air rural life. It is the largest and most thriving cottage industry in India. In time Indian spinning mills will supply all the yarns required for this industry and in our opinion it does not require any protective policy. We have already stated that we desire low transport tariff. This will bring the yarn cheap to the weavers. The Departments of Industries of the Provincial Governments can help and foster this cottage industry by introducing co-operative system of supply and sale.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Export duties shall be protective duties to encourage indigenous industries, to lower prices of foodstuffs and other necessities, of life. We advocate export duties on the following essential produces of India which are essential to the development of Indian industries:—

(a) *Coal and Oil Fuel.*—A tariff should be levied to minimise export of coal or oil. Ships requiring coal or oil fuel should be allowed such fuel without the tariff under strict supervision. In our opinion a duty of 11 per cent would be the maximum at any time.

(b) *Mineral Ores.*—Exploitation of India's mineral resources should be put a stop to by levying export duty on these ores. Manganese and other mineral ores, a lasting supply of which would help the Iron and Steel industry in India, should be tariffed heavily. In our opinion a duty up to 11 per cent would bring in the desired result.

(c) *Oilcakes. Bonemeals and Manures.*—In no case should these be allowed to leave the country. A tariff of 50 per cent should be levied on all manures that may be utilised to improve the agricultural conditions of the country.

(d) *Oilseeds.*—Tariff up to 15 per cent. should be levied. This will ensure oil manufacture in India and help Indian agriculture by supplying manures and cattlefood.

(e) *Foodstuff.*—Tariff up to 11 per cent. should be levied to lower prices to the Indian consumer. Prices of goods are interdependent on prices of other commodities. If prices of foodstuff is low, other necessaries will sell low and we do not anticipate agricultural interest to suffer in any way.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

We do not desire any preferential treatment with the colonies. Until these accord equality of status to Indians, India will have to treat them as Foreign Powers.

As regards Britain, however we would like to give preference to her, she is the greatest economic competitor to Indian industries. Indian cottage industries and manufacturing industries have suffered most by British policy. In our opinion if Britain desires any preference and if such act of courtesy is not detrimental to Indian industries, the Indian Legislature may have full power to grant such concessions.

We prefer to see India self-supporting by her own industrial development and we therefore do not desire to discuss her import trade. For giving additional impetus to Indian industries we suggest as follows:—

(a) All Prime Movers shall be imported free. If financial reasons do not permit this, no increase shall ever be made upon the present rate of 2½ per cent. We would suggest this duty to cease and when industrial conditions permit to levy supertaxes and higher income taxes for State revenues.

(b) All agricultural machineries, pumps, tractors, ploughts, etc., etc., wil be imported free of all taxes until these are manufactured in India.

We are directly and indirectly connected with retail trade on machineries, electrical goods, accessories, etc. We do not desire any preferential treatment to be given to articles of British manufacture. As market goes at present, British goods stand little chance of competition in India with German Belgian or American goods. They are only maintaining their position out of preference shown to them by Government, Railways and Municipalities.

Fiscal Autonomy is what India wants immediately. We do not desire it in progressive stages like the Reform given to us. Political freedom becomes a farce when India does not shape her Fiscal policy. We therefore ardently hope your deliberations would bring to us Fiscal Autonomy leading to our economic prosperity.

MATUNGA KHADI EXHIBITION

OPENING CEREMONY ON 6TH

A khadi and Swadeshi goods exhibition is to be held during the National week (from the 6th to the 13th) at Matunga under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee. The opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. V. J. Patel on the 6th April at 9 a.m. when Mr. Bomanji, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and Mr. Bharucha will speak. Every day the exhibition will be open to the public from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. On Saturday the 8th April special arrangements have been made for the ladies to visit the exhibition between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. There will be a public meeting of the ladies at this time. On Sunday a social gathering will be held. For Thursday the 13th a spinning competition has been arranged. Those desiring to take part in the competition should inform the Secretary of the Exhibition department. There being a great demand for stalls, those wishing to open them should immediately apply to the Secretary of the Exhibition.

MR SASTRI'S TRAVELS.

"The Indian Daily News" writes.—

The vote of Rs. 60,000 to pay for a jaunt of Mr. Sastri to the Colonies who will not tolerate Indians was passed with out a murmur showing the hollowness of the opposition to the military vote. It is idle to suppose for a moment that Mr. Sastri will get the Australians, New Zealanders and others to change their views about Indians. They want a white Australia without any brown, yellow, red or black. They want a "pure" race and are prepared to fight about it though they would dearly like to have coloured labour for Queensland. That Mr. Sastri should be given a holiday at the expense of India is intelligible, though his prowess at Washington was probably 'nil' according to his own rather stilted account, but that he will benefit India one pice by his visit is childish to expect.

[redacted] having been obtained a fortnight ago, the Bombay-Poona Reliability Trials will now come off on Saturday the 1st April. The details have been very carefully arranged, and with efficient Police control along the route, it will be possible to avoid battle, murder, or sudden death from Bombay to Poona, although no fewer than seventy-two assorted cars are to test their reliability. The entrants will be weighed at 6 a.m.:—

"A. B. C." at the Bo. Gas Co.

"F" at the Kohinoor Mills.

"D. and E." at the Tata Mills.

The various classes will be despatched from the starting point, the sixth milestone on the Dadar road, opposite the Kohinoor Mills, starting from 7 a.m. sharp at one minute intervals. The first control is at Thana dak bungalow, the second on diversion road near Panvall, and the third control and compulsory stop, entrance to Campoli. Then begins the hill climb, at two minutes intervals. At the termination of the hill climb and fourth control, and on release, there will be lunch at the Khandalla hotel. Re-start at 1 minute intervals to the fifth control, Sheralwadi Leval crossing, and the finish at the Poona Hotel."

List of Competitors and running order.

Name.	Vehicle.	H.P.	Cyl.
Class "F."			
Wadia, J. N.,	Invicta	3½	1
Fernandez, J. B.,	L.M.O.,	4	1
Mody, R.,	Wooler	2¾	2
Ghandy, R. S.,	Coventry Eagle	2¾	1
Darasha, S. S.,	Sunbeam	3½	1
Khambatta, T. J.,	Triumph	4	1
Sequeira, B.,	Douglas	2¾	2
North, M. S.,	Triumph	3½	1
Moss, H. G.,	P. and M.	3½	1
Coombs, W. H.,	Triumph	4	1
Marshall, J. N.,	Sunbeam	3½	1
Garriock, W. G.,	Coventry Eagle	2¾	1
Sell, M. W. R.,	Triumph	3½	1
Hebberd, F. H.,	Triumph	3½	1
Cooper, W.,	Coventry Eagle	8½	1
Clarke, W. A.,	Triumph	4	1
Khambatta, R. B.,	Triumph	4	1
Mole, A. H.,	Coventry Eagle	2¾	1
Mehta, N. M.,	New Imperial	8	1
Jani, A. P.,	B.S.A.,	4½	1
Murphy, G. E.,	Coventry Eagle	3½	1
Isaacs, J. L.,	Humber	4½	2
Soundy, A. F.,	Triumph Junior	2¼	1
Stubbs, W. D.,	Triumph	4	1
Buck, J. W.,	Ariel	3½	1
Jackson, C. H.,	Triumph	4	1
Godwin, W.,	Pearson-Sopwith	4	1
Dorton, R. A.,	Ivy	2¾	1
Class "E."			
Mody, S. R.,	Indian Scout	6.05	2
De Souza, F.,	Mitchell	8.86	2
Dawson, D. H.,	Reading Standard	9.11	2
Raja, J. S.,	Mitchell	8.86	2
Barve, D. S.,	Harley-Davidson Sports	6.05	2
Vorhaid, A.,	New Imperial	8	2
Driver, M. F.,	Indian	7.79	2
Class "D."			
Harries, T. H.,	Harley-Davidson	8.77	2
Alcock, A. S.,	Bradbury	6.88	2
Amber Tips,	Triumph	4	1
Vesuguar, F. B.,	Harley-Davidson	8.77	2
Petit, M. D.,	Indian	7.79	2
Lewis, A.,	Henderson	11.55	4
Over, J. J.,	Indian	7.79	2
Navin, P.,	Harley-Davidson	8.77	2
Gabb, F. E.,	B. S. A.	4½	1
Class "C."			
Garriock, J. M. H.,	Citroen	10	4
Guevrek, S.,	Citroen	10	4
Gillett, F.,	Salmson	9.5	4
Mehta, M. H.,	A. B. C.,	12	2
Hodgkinson, Lt.-Col. J.	Hillman	9.76	4
Hyland, Ltd., A.	Fiat 501	10	4
Dwarkadas, N.,	Cardea		2
Class "B."			
Iny, F. J.,	Stoewer	13.9	4
Caldwell, W. K.,	Overland Four	18.23	4
Sutherland, W. A.,	Scripps-Booth	18.98	6
Kheswalla, F. B.,	Fiat 505	14.4	4
Class "A."			
Orsoni, U.,	Scripps-Booth		4
Chavre, N. R.,	Columbia	25.35	6
Ricardo, E.,	Oldsmobile	26.5	8
Raymond, J.,	Austin Twenty	22.5	4
Crane-Williams, Capt G. H.	Austin Twenty	22.5	4
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd.,	Dodge Brothers	24	4
Deccan Motor Service, Ltd.,	Chandler	29.3	6
Jhaveri, L. K.,	Rolls-Royce	48.6	6
Goculdas, M.,	Rolls-Royce	48.6	6
Wheeler and Co., A. H.,	Velie	25.35	6
Wicks, E. L.,	Chevrolet 490	21.75	4
Mehta, F. H.,	Buick,	27.3	6
Hyland, Ltd., A.,	Willys Knight	21.03	4
Ormerod, H. E.,	Ford	22.5	4
Dwarkadas, N.,	Ford	22.5	4
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd.,	Hudson	29.4	6
Jaiseram, Sanglidas	Rolls-Royce	48.6	6

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupalachadha, B. A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FIRST SEMI-FINAL MATCH CUSTOMS (2) BEAT LUSITANIAN (1).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday at the Gymkhana Maidan, at 5-30 p.m. The tournament is now more than three weeks old and all hockey—lovers of Bombay who have been watching the course of the tournament with unabated interest, but yet were anxious to the end of it all were rewarded yesterday by witnessing the first of the two semi-final matches The contestants in the day's match were the Customs Athletic Association and the Lusitanian "A" Team. Both these teams had steadily worked their way up in the tournament by dint of carefully enterprising play. Both the teams being popular local combinations numbered their supporters by the thousands and was to be only expected under the circumstances, quite a large crowd of spectators had assembled long before the hour fixed for the start—to see how their favourites acquitted themselves in the field.

Without being guilty in the least sense of the gin of exaggeration it might be said that the Homeric contest that resulted from the clashing of these two teams was the most exciting game that had been witnessed during the course of the tournament up to the present. A match brimful of surprises, of dramatic moments pregnant with possibilities of tense situations when catastrophe was momentarily threatened, of hair breadth escapes which just managed to bridge the chasm between peril and saftty a match full of the poetry of motion and the vigour of action—such in brief was the display of the day and as such calculated in every way to come up to the heightened anticipations of the spectators. As has been said both the teams had earned a formidable reputation for prowess in the Hockey-field—to recall just two of the latest of their victories—the opposing teams had qualified themselves as semi-finalists by the Customs beating Ajmera by a score of two goals to one and the Lusitanians by defeating Central Y. M. C. A. five goals to one.

The match ended in a victory for the Customs—but only by the narrowest of narrow margins. The score at the end was two goals to one and on the strength of this slender lead the Customs were lucky in succeeding to qualify themselves as finalists. Which fully sympathising with the unfortunate Lusitanians it cannot be gains and that the better team won. The balance of exchanges was absolutely even—or if there was a slight difference it was in favour of the losers. But what saved the Customs was the solid defence put up by the Customs defence, with Lynn their Skipper as the Cornerstone of this defence fortifications. The waves of attack successively led by Lawrie Fernandes as well as the fine individual efforts of Cyriaco D'Souza dashed but vainly against the entrenched defence of the Customs-Lynn defeating almost every device and subterpage of the Lusitanian quintette, the Lusitanian defence, relatively speaking was weak a fact which explains their defeat, for had they a Linn in the defence line their combination would well-nigh have been unbeatable. Even as it is but for the unfortunate first goal which was scored with surprising ease by Customs due to a misunderstanding on the Lusitanian's part the game might yet have resulted in a draw Customs only scored once in the first moiety and in this casual style which 1 goal all was registered in the second-half. The play on the whole was a neat sound and clean exhibition of hockey worthy of the best traditions of the tournament.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. the entrance of the rival teams was greeted with prolonged applause. Right from the start the Customs attacked and owing to lamentable apathy of the Lusitanian team they forced an entry into the charmed circle and before the bewildered Lusitanian defence knew where they were the Customs scored through Davis their left in from off a shot, just inside the circle.

Customs—1 goal.
Lusitanian "A"—nil.

For a time this initial reverse robbed the Lusitanians of all purpose full attack—but after some midfield play they managed to forget the first unkind buffet from fate and began to attack in style. These attacks were mainly developed on the Lusitanian right-wing Johnnie working in happy combination with Lawrie Fernendes in the centre. They were on more than one occasion within an ace of scoring—when the Customs custodians Cowton rushed up with commendable pluck and cleared the ball by kicking it away from the danger zone. Play before the hilf-time was characterised by more or less even exchanges Fernandes and Mendis checking dangerous evolutions on the part of the Customs forward pack. Carlin lost some fine chances at this stage. These wasting of chances found a counter-poise in Cyriaco losing some golden opportunities by measuring his length on the field at the critical moment.

PLAY AFTER HALF TIME.

The restart saw Customs again taking the lead in attack and hardly was the second-half three minutes old when as the result of fine forward play on the part of Hasselt Lynn and Davis Lynn scored for the second and last time for his side in convincing style.

Customs—2 goals.
Lusitanians—nil.

It seemed that the Lusitanians had spent themselves and had but little energy to resume aggressive operations. But these fears proved groundless and the succeeded stages saw them fiercely engaged in attack. But Lynn [illegible] Potts, Giles and [illegible] attacks and saved [illegible] situations. [illegible] steam and [illegible] all their efforts [illegible] scoring the only side.

Both sides now look up the attack in turn and if the Lusitanian forwards were all equally consistent in performance they might yet have equalised off some of the chances, they got from the Customs being penalised for sticks. But this was not to be for the Customs defence whenever called upon to same protected their charge with admirable resourcefulness. Towards the close play grew very exciting both sides exerting their utmost the Customs to increase the lead and the Lusitanians to secure an equaliser But the closing whistle. Saw the score unchanged with the verdict in favour of the Customs—the scores being.

Customs—2 goals.
Lusitanians—1 goal.

Lynn on the Customs side and Lawrie Fernandes for the Lusitanians played a great game. If Lawrie had been put in possession of the ball more often than he was enabled to do by his confreres and the Lusitanian half-back line the result might have been different. Among the Customs forwards Hassett, Lynn and Davis played wonderfully well—while Singlehurst often lagged behind in the attack.

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS.

Goal: Cowton; Backs: H. Lynn, and Potts; Halves: Giles, Godfrey and Gordon; Forward: Singlehurst, Hassett, D. Lynn, Davis and Carlin.

LUSITANIANS "A"

Goal: Mascarenhas; Backs: R De-Souza, S. Fernandes; Half-backs: Louis Paul, Pat Mendis. Albert Fernandes; Forwards: Johnnie, Lawrie Rodrigues, Lawrie Fernandes, Cyriaco, Pais.

The Referees were Messrs. James and Kapadia.

It is curious to see that Mr. Nagporewala did not fill the role of umpire to-day as was the arrangement. There must be something behind this. I am told on credible authority that Mr. Nagporewala declined to act as Umpire to-day as the committee of management declined to allow him to referee for the final match as was at first arranged with him. If this is so it is very regrettable One can think of no possible objection being raised against an umpire with such a clean record as Mr. Nagporewala's to militate against his being chosen to referee in the final match. If I remember right he umpired for the final match in 1919—but perhaps this experience might be a disqualification in the judgment of the authorities concerned.

TO-DAYS GAME.

Charity match.—R. I. M. Dockyard, vs. B. E. S. Old boys,—5-30 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MATCHES.

Saturday.—Poona Rangers, vs. Jubbulpore—5-30 p.m.
Monday.—Hard Lines Cup.
Losing team in Semi-finals.
Tuesday.—Charity match.
Wednesday.—Finals.
Winners in Semi-finals.

A PARISH UNDER INTERDICT.

MARRIAGES REMAIN UNSOLEMNISED

A Catholic correspondent writes to us as follows:—In the parish of Mount Carmel Korlai (Chaul), Alibag, Kolaba Collectorate, marriages have long remained unsolemnised and christings long un-performed by priest. The priest left the place in January last. The dying are unattended to and the dead are consigned to their graves without a priest. The entire parish is placed under a kind of interdict and deprived of spiritual ministration—of every kind. Representations have accordingly been made to the Bishop of Damaun, His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, His Holiness the Pope, and the Government Bombay complaining of the state of things and praying for the resumption of services.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay inspected the Parsi Battalion on Wednesday afternoon.

H. H. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Kumar Shri Bhawanisinghji and Lord and Lady Montagu of Beaulieu have arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

CABLE ITEMS

At Sandwich to-day, Oxford and Cambridge drew five all in golf singles.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie, who died recently, left over a million dollars, excluding properties in India and elsewhere. Bequests provide for the foundation of schools in Palestine or Mesopotamia.

In the Northern Section of the third division of the Association Football League, Wigan drew with Darlington yesterday, each side scoring three goals.

In First Division, West Bromwich (two) beat Preston (nil).

In Second Division, Notts County (one) drew wing West Ham (one); and in Scottish League, Falkirk (three) beat Partick (nil) while Hearts (nil) drew with Motherwell (nil).

The London Gazette has announced the award of Military Cross to Subadar-Major Smirchan of second 21st Punjabis for gallant conduct in operations at Jandola in June last year.

The Aracan Company's rice mill, Dawbang, was destroyed by fire on the 29th inst. but stores and godowns were saved. The situation of the fire made the brigade's assistance difficult until the arrival of the fire afloat which subsequently brought the fire under control.

CHINESE BRIGANDS IN SHAN STATES.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

A Communique dated the 29th March, says:—On the 19th March the town of Muse in the Northern Shan States was attacked and partially burnt by Chinese brigands. Owing to the rumours of a disturbance on the Frontier, the local military police posts had been strengthened and a strong force composed of detachments from the Bhamo and Lashio Battalions was, therefore, immediately available to give chase. The brigands were overtaken on the Nampaw river, east of Muse, in British territory and attacked the column but were driven off with a loss of twenty killed. The military police then attacked the brigands' fort with great gallantry and captured it at the point of the bayonet, killing over sixty of the brigands including one well-known leader. Our casualties were Captain Anderson, Assistant Commandant Bhamo Battalion severely wounded, and Indian other ranks one killed and four wounded. The wounded are reported to be doing well and the Frontier is now quiet.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL WEEK.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 30.

At a meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held here, resolutions were passed pledging themselves to tread the way pointed out by Mr. Gandhi and to fight for liberty till the Swaraj was obtained regard less of consequences, and declaring their firm faith in the constructive programme laid down and urging upon all Congress organisations in the Province to carry on intensive propaganda in favour of Khadar and boycott of foreign cloth and also calling on the people to celebrate the National Week ending 13th April, with a *Hartal*.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 30.

The fourth annual session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Maha Sabha began its meeting on the 29th noon at 1 p.m. The *pandal* built upon the lines of the Ahmedabad Congress *pandal* was full with the delegates from all the different provinces of the whole of India. The President, Pratabji Seth of Amalner arrived at 1 p.m., the proceedings began with *Manglaocharan* and reception songs. The Chairman of the Reception Committee then spoke. He laged stress upon all important matters religious, educational, and commercial. Then Pratapji Seth was duly elected to the presidentship.

He took more than one hour to finish his speech. He discussed all the necessary points concerning the Agrawal community. He urged the necessity of the Mahasabha and appealed to Agrawal brethren to join it and to give a practical form to the resolution pased by the conference. He urged the delegates to devote their entire energies to educate their community and to start a Marwari University, to solve the problem of free and national education. Lastly, he advocated the organisation of village panchayaths and to settle all matters at the Panchayats. He also pressed for the starting of an Agrawal weekly as the organ of the Mahasabha. He finished his speech with an enthusiastic appeal to the prominent persons of the community to take up the work of the social reconstruction. Then the annual report of the Mahasabha was put before the house by the General Secretary. With the election of the members of the Subjects committee the meeting of the day came to an end.

The members of the Subject Committee met at 8 p.m. in the night in the *pandal*. The discussion continued till 1 a.m. To-day again the members met for the discussion at 10 a.m., in the hall of Janwari bag.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI AGRAWAL CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, All-India Marwari Agrawal Conference wires from Indore under date March 29:—The All-India Marwari Agrawal Conference will commence its sittings to-day. A very spacious and finely decorated *pandal* has been specially erected near railway station. Sitting arrangement is on the floor like the National Congress and there is special arrangement for accommodating ladies. There is great enthusiasm in the city. The present elect arrived yesterday by special train with his family. The chairman of the reception committee with thousands of the people of Malwa received him at the station and the presidential procession passed through all the principal streets of the town. On the way *pan supari* ceremony was observed at many places. Seth Jumunalal Bajaj has also arrived yesterday night. He was given a magnificant reception at the station. Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya is also expected here on the 31st inst. Although the strike in the E. I. Railway is greatly obstructing the coming of delegates from distant places, yet many hundredes have already come and many more are expected.

LIQUOR CONTRACTS IN AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 30.

Country liquor contracts in Ahmedabad have just been auctioned. License fees realised for nine months of this year are Rs. 2,30,500 whereas for twelve months last year they were 1,62,200. There had been no picketting of liquor shops for some time past.

SUFFERING MALABAR.

SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL CONCERT IN AID OF RELIEF.

The Musical concert organized last evening at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of the women and children of suffering Malabar was a grand success. A crowded house patronized the concert, which provided first class music—both vocal and instrumental. The first item on the programme was the recital of a prayer by Master Minnar Barve, the famous boy musician, and Miss Narbadabai. Little Barve who was at his best throughout gave a variety performance on various musical instruments, including Sitar, Dilruba, Mandoline, Violin, and Bellophone. As he performed on each instrument, the audience showed its appreciation by repeatedly cheering him. Next came Miss Gauhar Jan, and many people who had been misled about her health by a somewhat careless report in one of the local vernacular papers, were taken by agreeable surprise to behold her on the stage in flesh and blood, and as she entered the stage, she was accorded a warm reception by her enthusiastic admirers. Miss Gauhar Jan treated the audience to some exquisite music, which extolled the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and exhorted the hearers to discard the foreign muslin and betake themselves to khaddar. There was much delicacy and refinement in her voice, and the sweet appeal directly went home to the audience who enthusiastically encored her.

When the curtain was raised after the "Interval," Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha announced the result of the collections, including a handsome donation of about Rs. 5,000 by the cotton merchants. He thanked Miss Gauhar Jan for giving her services free in the cause of suffering humanity in Malabar and complimented Master Barve on his brilliant performance.

At the request of Mr. Bharucha, Lady Jehangir presented souvenirs to Miss Gauhar Jan, Master Barve and Shri Krishna, the amateur Mystic and Magician.

Shri Krishna then gave an interesting exhibition of telepathic reading. More than 20 sealed envelopes containing writings by several people were handed over, and Master Krishna gave a correct reading of them all, much to the appreciation of the audience. The thoughts of the writers ranged over a variety of topics from personal to political. One wrote to ask "When shall I be my own master," while another asked "how long will the Coalition Ministry last." Yet another set down his thought thus: "Absolute independence is our right—inalienable right, and we shall have it as surely as there are the sun and the moon." To crown all, came the words: "God bless Mahatma Gandhi," and the words were heartily cheered.

Miss Gauhar Jan then sang a beautiful song about Lord Shri Krishna and his exploits in Gokul. Master Manhar Barve followed by playing on the flute and sang an Urdu song, and gave a display of Jalatarang. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by Miss Narbadabai and little Barve giving a song praying for bringing about unity among India's children. It was well sung and was listened to with rapt attention.

There was a distinguished and thoroughly representative audience, and Parsis were fully represented. Miss Sabawala, who arranged the concert, deserves thanks for thoughtfully providing an excellent entertainment, and at the same time benefitting the cause of suffering Malabar substantially. As Mr. Bharucha rightly claimed, the premier City of Bombay has always been the foremost in relieving suffering wherever it may be, and the response to the appeal of sore and stricken Malabar is, we hope, only a forerunner to the yet larger stream of charity that is to flow in the direction of Malabar.

MUSLIM LEAGUE A NECESSITY

MR. AZAD SUBHANI'S LECTURE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, March 30.

The annual joint meeting of the Cawnpore District Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee was held on Wednesday evening. The District Muslim League's proceedings consisted of the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and presidential address, passing of rules and regulations and election of office bearers, while the Khilafat Committee passed some important resolutions. The audience numbered several thousands.

The proceedings began with a recitation from the Quran. After Hafiz Hidayatulsain, Barrister-at-Law, had welcomed the delegates, Mr. Azad Subhani was formally elected to the Chair. His address was eloquent and he dwelt on the necessity of reviving the Muslim League, which was the only medium of maintaining Hindu-Muslim unity and also brotherly relations with the Musalmans of other countries. He said the Congress had confused the end and the means in matters of non-violence and unity, while the object of the league did not give rise to any such misunderstanding. Non-violence was good as "means" or policy, but it could never take the place of "end" or "creed." Similarly in matters of Hindu-Muslim unity there was something higher than even unity and when emergency came, which he wished never to come. That unity became a hinderance and it should be immediately broken. Unity of sheeps and goats would produce no tangible results and if opposition induced the weaker party to go ahead of the stronger, such an opposition was better than inactive and lifeless unity. He repudiated the idea that pan-Islamism was opposed to Indian Nationalism and said to true Musalmans the two were interdependent, and it was not religiously right for them to slacken efforts for Swaraj after the Khilafat was settled. In conclusion, he exhorted the people to complete the programme put before the country by Mr. Gandhi, and while agreeing with those who regarded the Bardoli decision a mistake, he still held that the Mahatma was the only person who could successfully lead India to the gate-way of Freedom and it would be a shame if for a single mistake of the leader, they deserted him and with that the sacred struggle.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After passing the rules and regulations and the election of office bears of the District League, whose first object was accepted to be the attainment of Swaraj, for making India for Indians, resolutions expressing allegiance with the Khalifa, congratulating Mustafa Kemal on his Khilafat services, appreciating, Zaghlul Pasha's efforts to free his country, reiterating the Khilafat demands and sympathising with the oppressed Moplahs were passed on behalf of the Khilafat Committee. A gold medal was presented to Sardar Ali by Lala Gangadin Chauniwala for his public speeches. An appeal for Moplah relief was generously responded to. The meeting dispersed late at night.

GURDWARA TROUBLES AGAIN.

GOVT. INSTALL UNPOPULAR MAHANT IN GADDI.

The Secretary Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee writes in a press communique from Amritsar under date 26th March:—

Harparsad, Mahant of sixth Gurdi Gurdwara at Heran in Ludhiana District had been put on the *Gaddi* on executing a deed that he will remain of good character or else will be removed by the *Sangat*. On the 16th February the *Sangat* of Malwa removed him from the *Gaddi*, for his management of the Gurudwara, the full facts of which have already appeared. The Mahant appealed to the authorities and Mr. Hilton, Deputy Commissioner went there with British and Gurkha Military forces with guns and a large number of the police from several districts. After some days of military demonstration it was found necessary to arrange matters amicably.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Hari Kishan Kaul, the Commissioner of Jullundur, accompanied by representatives of the S. G. P. Committee reached the spot and 5 Sikhs were nominated by consent of the parties to take charge of the Gurdwara, until the passage of the proposed Gurdwara Bill or failing that until the case was adjudicated upon by a competent Court of Civil Jurisdiction. Mr. Hilton clearly declared that the matter having been settled by mutual agreement, he will not prosecute the Akalis who had removed the Mahant unless forced by the Government to do so. On this the Commissioner remarked that Mr. Hilton had gone further than he himself (i.e. the Commissioner) should have done, but that the District Magistrate could drop the police investigation which was still pending at any time and that there was very little likelihood of his discretion being interfered with.

GOVT. REVERSES FIRST DECISION.

After this regular lists were made of the Gurdwara property and the offerings and rations collected by the *Sangat* during its occupation and formally a charge of everything was made over to the new Committee in writing. A Press Communique as to this arrangement and the withdrawal of the Military were issued by the S. G. P. Committee and the Commissioner some time ago. Now information has been received that the Deputy Commissioner has turned out the Committee, put the unpopular Mahant again in possession and ordered the prosecution of the Akalis. The facts speak for themselves and require no commentary.

BENGAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

The first session of the Bengal Trade Union Conference will be held at the Indian Association Hall, 32 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, on the 14th and 15th proximo. A Reception Committee consisting of representatives of Trade Unions of Calcutta has been formed for the purpose of the Conference, and it will feel much indebted to all Trade Unions and other bodies interested in labour questions for particulars of labour matters of pressing importance, such as they may have studied or as may be engaging their attention at present, supported, if possible, by statistics and other corroborative data, which it may be possible for their Unions to forward to it at its office at 72 Canning Street, Calcutta.

It is the wish of the Reception Committee of the Conference to hold a Special Day for the discussion of interprovincial and foreign labour topics, of which a further announcement will be made through the press in due course.

The Reception Committee also requests to be favoured with particulars of educational matters and better methods of carrying on social service, and it expects educational Societies, Charitable and Social institutions and Libraries to forward such information as they can, which in their opinion, will conduce to the education of working men of this country and the improvement of their status in Society, both economically and socially. Views on co-operation and the best methods of making the movement a success from the working men's point of view are welcome and the Reception Committee of the Conference solicit particulars of all matters, which are directly or indirectly helpful to labour.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

(Associated Press.)

NAINPUR, March 30.

While 159 Down Nainpur-Chhindwara Branch line passenger train of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Satpura District, was proceeding from Nainpur to Keolarie, the next station from Nainpur, on the evening of 29th inst. at about 7-15 p.m., the engine struck a log of wood which had been placed on the track about 2 miles out near a bridge, undoubtedly with the intention of wrecking the train. The driver pulled up on colliding with the log and found that the engine had sustained some damage and was unable to proceed. So he pushed the train back into the Nainpur station when another engine was arranged for and the train left about 4 hours behind time.

The matter is in the hands of the police.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. and Ord. Genl. Meetings, 59, Forbes Street, 12½ noon and 12½ p.m. respectively.

[illegible] Institute, Annual Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Arrival of English Mails at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 1.

The s.s. "Narkunda," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Swami Satya Deva's lecture on "the Coming Struggle" [illegible] the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Bomanji to preside.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

The adjourned meeting of the trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Dongola" has on board the outward mails of the mail [illegible] arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

"BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND."

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A.F. (India) will play at the Chowpatty Band-Stand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Volunteers ready to (1) enlist members (2) to make collection, for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and (3) to sell khadi by house to house visits on behalf of the above Committee, during the National Week (April 6 to 13) should register their names immediately at the Head Office (opposite the Bata Mills).

FIRE IN A STEAMER.

On Thursday morning, at about 1 a.m., a fire broke out on board the s.s. "Pesani" lying in the Prince's Dock. In a short time the engine room was found ablaze but the fire was got under control by an hour's incessant working of the Port Trust Fire Brigade and the Mandvi Motor Engine. A part of the engine room and general cargo stacked in No. 3 hold were damaged. The cause of the fire is not known and the damage is estimated at Rs. 26,000.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tsuruga Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 31st March, 1922, instead of on 29th March, 1922.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tabora, Kilimane, Mozambique, Beira [illegible] per s.s. "Tacoma" will be closed at the General Post office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 5th April, 1922. Correspondence for [illegible] Colony and other places in [illegible] also be forwarded by this [illegible].

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bhakre charged Rama Jotiba with being in possession of 2 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 30 without having license. He was arrested on the 29th instant at 12-30 p.m. in the Alexandra Dock by a Customs peon on suspicion. He was immediately searched and opium of the above quantity was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

A MAHIM TRAGEDY.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Khande Rao (30) and Baboo (18) who were killed by a grinding Stone at Kamgar Mahim.

The evidence showed that at about 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday, Khanderao's brother heard some noise in the room occupied by the deceased. On peeping through a window he saw Khanderao knocking the head of the deceased with a grinding stone. The assailant afterwards injured himself with the same stone. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they died on Thursday morning.

The jury returned a verdict that death of Baboo was due to the injuries sustained by his head having dashed against a curry stone after he had apparently with the same stone struck Khanderao on the head, and that the death of Khanderao was caused by the injuries thus inflicted.

"RE-OPEN THE ANDAMANS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the present tension of the political atmosphere in this country, one is not expected to take any interest in the proceedings of the "puppet parliaments" of the various provinces. So, it may be that the public have not taken the trouble to see the stray flashes emanating from the Madras Council. Here is news for the public. In the course of the budget debate, when a certain Coimbatore member moved for a reduction, the Law Member, Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, said in the course of his reply, "Just at present the jails in Madras were so overcrowded that the local Government had asked the Government of India to re-open the Andamans in the case of prisoners sentenced for transportation."

That all the prisons in India are congested is admitted by the officials themselves. That the finances of this country are in such a condition that it will fail to evoke surprise if the Government applies for a Yellow Paper next year is also common knowledge. I daresay Sir Malcolm Hailey will be the first person to congratulate his Indian colleague of Madras for his sublime counsel of wisdom. I do not know what the vascillating and vociferous Moderates will do in the matter, but it will be surprising if they maintain strict neutrality at the present juncture for more than one reason.

We are all N.C.O.'s and consequently will not now call for public meetings protesting (respectfully and emphatically, of course) against any such retrograde views, counsels or actions. We have no need to complain of physical sufferings inflicted on us. But, still, it shows in limelight which way the official mind is working. It shows plainly that there is yet no change of the official heart. It pleads for Gandhism more eloquently than mortal oratory.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Lady Jamshetji Road,
Dadar, March 26.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 31, 1922.

LEST WE FORGET.

It speaks much for the good sense of the nation that it has viewed the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi in its true perspective and by restraint and forbearance has already brought home even to the most sceptical of the opponents of N. C. O. the fact that the people have improved enormously in discipline and have thoroughly imbibed the teachings of the greatest leader of the East. Though that leader has been temporarily removed from the scene of his untiring labours and compelled to take the holiday that he had long deferred,—or anticipated with pleasure, if we may be pardoned for saying so,—his spirit is still present in a grateful people, and it is that indomitable spirit which must lead the soldiers of Swaraj as heretofore. In his absence there is the risk that they may momentarily forget their duty or be led away from it, and so a word of warning seems to us desirable.

The imprisonment of the national leader has aroused intense enthusiasm among the rank and file, and has even made the wayward and the doubtful look upon the situation with new eyes and ponder why and whither they are drifting aimlessly upon the ruffled sea of Indian politics. That is well. But the nation must remember that it stands to-day in the position of an army on the battlefield, suddenly deprived of its strategic chief at a critical moment which may possibly decide the issue of the day. A change of plan at such a moment would be fatal. It is obviously not a time for new suggestions and departures. Conflicting cries can only cause confusion in the ranks. The leader whose command is to be followed if success is to be gained, is he who follows faithfully the absent general's plan of battle. He alone deserves the army's confidence This test of steadfastness has been applied to the leaders and the rank and file of non-cooperators in the last few days and the army of Swaraj has stood the test in a manner worthy of Mahatma Gandhi and of India. It is agreed on all hands that Mahatma's followers must work out Mahatma's programme with determination; enlist members for the Congress, collect money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, spread the message of Khaddar and remove the evils of drink and untouchability, and the still greater evil of racial hatred, from every nook and corner of the land. To some, who have been longing for some great excitement, these may seem comparatively dull activities. But they are great and absolutely necessary, and they are the great commander's plan of battle, therefore, incumbent upon all his faithful followers. At such a juncture when there are so few great leaders still at liberty the burden of organisation and discipline devolves upon the regimental officers, the local Congress leaders in every Taluka of the country, and in every ward of the great towns. It is the duty of every earnest worker, young or old, who has hitherto been happy in his work as a subordinate, to stand forth in his sphere of influence, great or small, and organise, organise, organise—till the great non-violent army of Swaraj is, as Mahatma longs to see it: the whole Indian nation, clad in Khaddar—sober, tolerant, and disciplined to bear without retort all those provocations and indignities which may be heaped on it in order to destroy its patience and defeat the nation's aim. These are not mean or dull activities. They are of the first importance to success, and for that reason they have been enjoined by Mahatmaji. Above all, hatred of all kinds against individuals must be eradicated from the people's hearts, for it is an enemy to clear thinking and to liberty.

The army of Swaraj—Mahatma's army—must keep its head at this most critical of moments. In the ranks there must be no individual ambitions or jealousies tending to division of counsels or to waste of time and energy. If such arise, they must be rigidly discountenanced. In a crisis like the present there are always subtle forces underneath which try to come to the surface and impair the nation's unity and resolution. It is for the Indian nation—which is now awake to such a danger—to guard against disastrous influences of the kind. There is plenty of room for personal ambition, but only one road for it, the road traced out for India by Mahatma Gandhi from which there can be no departure without loss of ground. It is for everyone to concentrate on the great work of purification, organisation, discipline—that when the great commander comes again he may be able to say to all the workers in the cause "Well done!" It is for everyone to take care that personal jealousies, differences of opinion or ambitions shall never, even for a moment, be allowed to dim the vision of the national goal which he has left us. Individual peculiarities and aims possess their value in the contributions to the sum of national effort; but they must never be allowed to seduce or distract the nation from the straight road to success. Indians must to-day be true to themselves and true to their cause, which is the cause of justice and of righteousness.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The mill-owners of Bombay met in annual session on Monday last to congratulate themselves on, all things considered, a very prosperous and happy year. There were no Labour troubles to speak of, and the Chairman might fairly take pride on a year showing average profit of 30 to 35 per cent. It is not, the Chairman suggested, quite as good as the record years; but then the mill-owners and agents have been, to believe Mr. Kay, a race of highly prudent financiers avoiding the pitfalls of over capitalisation. Hence the creditable result. We wish Mr. Kay and his fellow-associates had extended a more cordial recognition to the influence of the "Swadeshi" agitation as playing no mean part in assuring this continued high level of cotton mill profits. The country is behind the mill-owners with one accord in their condemnation of the Lancashire selfishness, and shares their regret that the proposal in the budget to raise the customs duty from 11 per cent to 15 per cent. on imported piece-goods had to be dropped by a sort of a bargain for the rejection of the iniquitous and indefensible rise in excise and as an ignoble surrender to Lancashire. But the one condition for popular support to our mill-owners—which they seem least inclined to consider—is that they do not pile up their own profits by exploiting the country's need or fervour. Swadeshism is good for every industrialist. But true Swadeshism can take abiding root only if the industrialists do not conduct their business exclusively with an eye to their own maximum profits. The Bombay mill-owners have regrettably missed their opportunities in the past; and the latest pronouncement affords us no indication that they as a body have even now learnt the lesson.

Mr. Kay's remarks on the Labour problems are characterised by a tone of easy assurance of a self-satisfied person—which we find it difficult to reconcile with the tendencies we feel are looming menacingly on the horizon. He has congratulated his associates on having secured a ten hours' day or sixty hours' week, and considers there is no call to reduce further the length of the working week. Industrial organisations are not yet so well developed in India nor are the workers yet so articulate in this country as to justify Mr. Kay in the implication he seemed to make that the further reduction in the working week could only be considered if the demand originated from the workers. It is for the enlightened employer, under conditions which prevail in this country, to appreciate the true efficiency of shorter hours. The figures of average output per spindle over a series of years, in Bombay as well as all over India, clearly suggest that the industry collectively is not working at its maximum—or even a fair average—efficiency. But the achievement is impossible while we continue to deny the Labour force any margin for healthy recreation. It is for such evidence of unconscious greed, that one is tempted to view with suspicion the demand of the Association for better housing accommodation. While they want more houses for their workmen to enable them to introduce a double shift—would it not be more economical and profitable at once to ask for a triple shift with a voluntary eight hours day? They take little or no share in the cost of erection. The Development Department of the Bombay Government has many sins to answer for on its own account. Let it not give ground for the apprehension that it is to work in capitalist interest at the cost of the general tax-payer.

We are gratified to learn from the Chairman that many of the millowners are now taking an active interest in the conditions and surrounding in which the workers live, though the tangible manifestations of this awakening are not numerous. "Most of our troubles economically and industrially", Mr. Kay said, "can, to a great degree, be put down to illiteracy and the migratory habits of our workpeople, and education would help to solve our problem". Mr. Kay is, to a considerable extent, right in his diagnosis of industrial troubles, but his diognosis is not complete, for he overlooks the most important factors—the predatory habits of the mill-owners who regard the workers as little else but instruments for profit-making and their inexcusable ignorance of the human needs of the workers and consequently of the vital interests of the country. Mr. Kay suggested that as Government are a long way off even making a commencement in the direction of introducing compulsory education, "the social conditions of our employees must be improved by welfare work." It is a welcome sign of the times that millowners have begun to realise the wisdom of making the lives of their workers brighter. But while welfare work can do a great deal, it cannot be a substitute for what is due to the worker. Welfare work is, at best, charity. What is due to the worker is justice. And justice requires that he should be paid a living wage that will enable him not merely to satisfy the barest human needs of himself and his family, but also to secure for them the good things of life. And, above all, it is due to him that no obstacle, indirect or direct, should be placed in the way of his organising himself with his fellow-workers for the assertion and securing of his rights. In his present state of helplessness, for which the blame must be shared by the Government, the mill-owners and the community, he cannot safeguard his own interests and, therefore, needs the assitance and guidance of disinterested outsiders in the work of organisation. We welcome the assurance given by Mr. Kay that the millowners are not averse to disinterested outsiders helping the development of Labour unions, qualified though it is by the gratuitous condition that the outsiders "carry out the wishes and desires of the workers themselves." The sincerity of the assurance, however, will be tested by suitable action on the part of the millowners.

Notes of the Day

Thought for the Day.

"I challenge you to cite me an instance in all the history of the world where liberty was handed down from above. Liberty always was attained by the forces working below, underneath, by the great movement of the people. That, leavened by the sense of wrong and oppression and injustice, by the ferment of human rights to be attained, brings freedom."—Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

Confidence.

Mr. Lloyd George is an inveterate political gambler and risks his all on the vote of confidence he seeks to gain before proceeding to Cannes. But the Premier has chosen his ground well. For the present House of Commons has been hypnotised into a belief that only the Premier is fitted to deal with the economic tangle of Europe. That this should be a fairly popular delusion in British Parliamentary circles must remain an abiding mystery to people like Professor Keynes. For the Chinese puzzle of Europe's financial and economic affairs has been produced by Mr. Lloyd George's earlier post-war policy despite the warnings of experts who saw whither Europe was heading. Perhaps the British Parliament imagines that the man who was primarily responsible for the confusion can alone be competent to reduce chaos to order. But this is a fallacy. A child may set a house on fire but only a fire brigade can extinguish the flames after the conflagration has reached a certain stage. And the fire brigade in this case must be a conference not of "Statesmen" and party politicians but of economists with most arbitrary powers. However, Mr. Lloyd George will possibly win his vote of confidence. But if only Lord Reading does the right thing the Premier and the Coalition will not be out of the wood nor free from prospects of disaster.

Possibilities.

Our Delhi correspondent is surprised at the silence of Lord Reading. The Viceroy was generally expected to utter some sort of pronouncement when proroguing the session of the Indian Legislature—if only to explain to a puzzled world why he has not submitted his resignation. Perhaps, Lord Reading's silence has to do with precisely this point, but this is merely conjecture. Certain it is, however, that if Lord Reading consents to continue in office (even at the abject beseeching of the Coalition Cabinet that insulted him and India) the office of Viceroy will be shorn for ever of all the prestige that has remained to it. It is the duty of the Government of India led by the Viceroy to fight the Government of England constitutionally on an issue like this. Any self-respecting Dominion's Government suffering such cavalier treatment would have brought Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George to their knees in humble penitence and public apology long before this. We are not aware what action or protest Lord Reading has taken or made. Rumour has been very busy in this regard suggesting that the Viceroy will yet prove that he is not the man to be trifled with as Lord Curzon dared to trifle with him. For his own sake and that of the little remaining prestige of the office he holds, we can only trust that rumour speaks sooth. However, whatever the fates may have in store can only react favourably on the Indian National movement. If Conservative Die-hardism and Repression are to reign unchecked the non co-operation movement will progress with corresponding rapidity. And if Lord Reading resigns and precipitates the fall of the Coalition Government on a question which is ultimately the Khilafat issue the Government to succeed the Coalition, if properly schooled during a General Election, will hesitate before flouting Indian public opinion as Lord Curzon designs.

The Cabinet and Kenya.

In reply to Col. Wedgwood, Lord Winterton has given the assurance that the policy of the India Office in regard to the Kenya question was not changed by the resignation of Mr. Montagu. On this question Mr. Churchill and Mr. Montagu have differed strongly and the recent speech of the former, coupled with the resignation of the latter, has naturally raised apprehensions that Indians in Kenya will be most scandalously betrayed. These apprehensions were strengthened by the appointment of Lord Winterton as Under-Secretary of State; for the views that he expressed on the question, before his appointment were most unsympathetic towards Indians. We have to wait and see not merely how far the assurance given by him that Mr. Montagu's policy in this regard will not be changed is borne out by events, but also with what success the India Office is able to secure the rejection by the Cabinet of the Churchillian plans.

Under Two Flags.

It is not so very long ago since India chortled maliciously over an interlude in Mrs. Besant's quarrel with Lord Pentland during the lady's internment. In the garden of her bungalow at Ooty, Mrs. Besant had erected a flagstaff from which she flew the Home Rule flag of red and green. The Government of Madras instructed the interned lady to strike her flag but Mrs. Besant refused. So the all-powerful Government sent an inspector of police and a posse of constables to lower the flag. Having accomplished this to their satisfaction the Government's minions withdrew. But next morning the flag was flying as merrily and as defiantly as ever, the while the interned lady and her companions enjoyed the spectacle and *chota hazri* on the verandah. The policeman called again and once more lowered the flag,—to find it flying again a few minutes after his departure. So, we believe the merry little game went on between a very serious Government and Mrs. Besant. Memory does not serve us as to who won the game finally, but India enjoyed it vastly. We are reminded of this incident by Lord Winterton's grave statement in Parliament regarding the flying of the *Swaraj* flag at the Bhagulpur Exhibition. Despite the fact that this flag was flown under the Union Jack, the Government of India resented its existence. Its position in subordination to the Union Jack seems to us to have been intentionally devised to reassure the Government that those responsible for flaunting the emblem of their aspiration had no desire to separate from the Empire. But the Reformed Government of India never lets pass an opportunity for making itself ri... t's Go... pai... of ... Brit... wax ... proportion and of humour. The same loss occurred to German mentality when the nation became Junker, and went mad.

A Little Distinction.

In the Council of State Mr. Raza Ali voiced a timely complaint against "an infamous section of people, who by disreputable methods were trying to prejudice India's cause" by spreading lies about the situation in this country and calumniating the people who did not subscribe to their creed of red hot Imperialism. Even the Government of India had once to contradict a false report sent to one of the English papers by its special correspondent on the Prince's entourage. But by that time the mischief had been done. The point is that in any other country, the Dominions not excepted, such correspondents would promptly be told to mend their ways. But in this country, things are different. A rogue can go on vilifying the people with impunity, libel them without let or hindrance and ply his infamous trade, sometimes not without the countenance of some officials. Should an Indian, however, venture to spread the truth about India, which is unpalatable to the self-complacent bureaucrats, down comes the sledge-hammer of repression upon his devoted head, and the old armoury is ransacked for its archaic laws and ante-diluvian regulations to give short shrift to the venturer. After this, who will deny that we are living in an era of progress, enjoying the fruits of responsibility conferred by dyarchy? The irony of it all is that the Indian Telegraph Act, the Post Office Act, the Sea Customs Act and numerous other Acts are for Indian correspondents of Indian Nationalist journals whose name is *anathema* to the bureaucracy. The English correspondents of Anglo-Indian and English newspapers belong to the ruling race, and, therefore, are outside the purview of those Acts. We sympathize with Mr. Raza Ali, who in his righteous indignation, overlooked this little distinction.

A Quiet Worker.

Muslims will be glad to observe the honour accorded to Mr. A. H. S. Khatri in his selection, announced to-day, to act as Hon. General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee. Mr. Khatri is the most Senior Khilafat Secretary and took an active part in the formation and organization of the Khilafat Committees which now are spread throughout India. His untiring work and selfless efforts on behalf of a cause all Muslims must hold sacred, demand greater recognition than has hitherto been accorded. For Mr. Khatri's is a retiring personality, and he has consistently avoided the limelight. However, his appointment as Hon. General Secretary of the Khilafat Committee indicates that his quiet but most effective work has not escaped recognition from his brother workers.

Felix Valyi.

We had occasion some months ago to refer in these columns to a valuable little work in French, entitled "L'Europe en Asie Mineure", dealing with the Turkish question historically in a very erudite and original manner, which had then just been published anonymously in Paris. We suggested at the time a German authorship for the book, but we were mistaken; for an English translation of the same—"Europe in Asia Minor" (London, Murby and Co.)—has since been published which bears the name of M. Felix Valyi as its author. Mr. Valyi is a very distinguished Hungarian who at the age of 17 was crowned by the Sorbonne (the University of Paris) for an essay he had written on philosophy; he has since made and kept half a dozen reputations not the least of which is that of a singularly enlightened and acute political thinker. In 1913 he founded in Paris "La Revue Politique Internationale", a review of a very high order, to which political thinkers of all races—even the Chinese—contributed. On the outbreak of the war he had to change the place of publication from Paris to Lausanne in Switzerland; but wonderful to say was able to maintain the international character of the magazine, receiving contributions from both parties of belligerents as well as neutrals, and preserving a whole host of friends in all the European countries. Ever since the Turkish Revolution of 1908 captured his youthful imagination and enthusiasm he has not ceased to plead the Turkish cause and he has done so with an ability and erudition which have made their mark on European thought. His latest work has made a deep impression both in France and England.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

THE TERMS.

"CANNES RESOLUTIONS--BASIS OF GENOA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The terms of the much-discussed vote of confidence in Government, which the Premier will move on April 3rd, were announced by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, to-day. The motion read: "That the House approves the resolutions of the Supreme Council at Cannes as the basis of the Genoa Conference, and will support the Government in giving effect to them."

RUSSIAN POLICY AT GENOA

M. CHICHERIN'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The Russian policy at Genoa is indicated by M. Chicherin in an interview given at Moscow in which he maintained that it was possible for Russia to conclude the deals by means of loans or concessions to the foreign capital without abandoning the economic foundations of Sovietism. M. Chicherin emphasised that agreements with other Governments must be expressed in the form completely recognising the Soviet Government *de jure*.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFETY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Riga.—Special precautions are being taken to protect the Russian delegation to Genoa, which, numbering fifty and including M. Chicherin, arrived here, to-day, from Moscow. With the exception of the heads, who are residing at the Russian Legation, the delegates are remaining in a train which is carefully guarded.

A number of Russian residents in Riga have been arrested.

NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT

"PAINFUL IMPRESSION" IN ATHENS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.

A semi-official message from Athens states that the publication of Allies' peace proposals has everywhere created a painful impression. The entire Press emphasises the exceptional gravity of the moment and urges all parties to unite to cope with the situation.

TURCO-GREEK PEACE.

FRANCE'S NOTE TO GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Athen.—The French Minister has handed the Greek Foreign Minister an Allied note embodying the proposals for Turco-Greek peace.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned till Friday to enable the Government to study the question.

PARTICIPATING IN POLITICS.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S "RIGHT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Carson said he differed from Lord Birkenhead's ruling that the Law Lords were not entitled to make public political speeches, and he challenged Lord Birkenhead's qualification to lay down the Law. Lord Carson declared Lord Birkenhead had dissuaded him from resigning when he had notified his intention of speaking in the House of Lords regarding Ulster. He now repeated his offer to resign as he preferred honour to office.

Lord Birkenhead, replying, said that he firmly upheld his previous views, but emphasised he made no reflection on Lord Carson's honour. Lord Birkenhead defended the right of the Lord Chancellor to participate in politics. The subject was then dropped.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE,

UNIONS' DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29

The Engineering Unions decided to ask the mediators to endeavour to resume informal negotiations with employers. Instructions, for posting lockout notices in the engineering shops federated to the Engineering Union, have been issued and become effective a week hence. There is thus time for further negotiations.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT QUEBEC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Quebec.—A fire has destroyed the famous Basilica of St. Anne Beaupre. Damage is estimated at 1,200,000 dollars. The Statue, with the historic relics, was saved.

I. R. A.

"SPLIT NOW COMPLETE."

"DECLARATION OF WAR ON PROVISIONAL GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29

A split in the Irish Republican Army is now complete. The Executive Council, appointed by the Irish Republican Army Convention, has issued an order deposing the Dail Minister of Defence from control of the Army. This is tantmount to a declaration of war on the Provisional Government.

In reply, Mr. O'Duffy, Free State Chief of the Staff, has issued a manifesto relieving all officers and men of the responsibility of obeying the orders of any superior officer who had severed connection with the I.R.A. by attending the Convention.

IRISH CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

INTERVIEW WITH SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29

The most representative Irish Conference, held in London since the early peace negotiations, has opened at the Colonial Office. Mr. Churchill presided at the first session and was accompanied by Lord Peel, Lord Birkenhead, Sir L. Worthington-Evans and Sir Hamar Greenwood. They first conferred for an hour with the Ulster representatives, Sir J. Craig, Lord Londonderry Mr. Archdale and Colonel Spender, after which they met the Southern delegates, Messrs. Collins, Griffith, Duggan, O'Higgin and Kennedy. It is expected that the Conference will last two or three days.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

A goods-train from Belfast to Dublin was held up and derailed this morning by armed men near Newry. Several waggons were destroyed and Belfast goods removed and the remaining waggons burnt.

A number of armed men seized the police sarracks at Bellcoo Co., Fermanagh, last night. Fifteen police were taken prisoners.

Lislap Lodge, Tyrone, the luxuriously furnished County residence of a Dublin gentleman Mr. Thomas Falls, has been destroyed by a fire which is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

NORTHERN OUTRAGES.

PROTESTANTS' ABHORRENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 29.

A strong contrast, in the attitude of the Protestants in Northern and Southern Ireland, was revealed at a meeting in South Ireland to-day, which expressed adhorrence of the Northern outrages.

The Unionist members, speaking at the Cork Harbour Board, emphasised the absence of religious bigotry.

"MAIN CAUSE OF TROUBLE."

A monster public meeting of Protestants in Sligo unanimously passed a resolution declaring that the setting up of two Legislatures by the British Government was the main cause of Ulster religious trouble.

Limerick merchants, who are not Catholics, have signed a document declaring they will not be subjected to Catholic oppression and injustice, and calling on the Government of Northern Ireland to reinstate the expelled Catholic workers.

SECESSIONISTS' MOVE.

LEADER'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 29.

Acting under the orders of the Secessionists from the Provisional Government, a number of men of the Republican Army left their headquarters and barracks at Beggars Bush, Dublin. Other men, elsewhere, are expected to follow suit.

The leader of the Secessionists states that the Secessionists do not contemplate an action which might precipitate a collision unless they are forced to do so by the unreasonable attitude of the Provisional Government. The leader admitted the possibility of an attempt at the forcible prohibition of parliamentary elections unless they are conducted on a revised register on the basis of adult suffrage.

IRISH CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.

The Irish Conference held three sessions yesterday and subsequently resolved itself into a small committee consisting of Mr. Churchill, Sir L. Worthington Evans, Sir J. Craig, Lord Londonderry, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins.

RAID ON FREEMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.

A large party of armed men visited the staff of "Freeman's Journal" in Dublin, smashed up the machinery, scattered petrol and set fire to the building.

THE NATIONAL WEEK

ITS SIGNIFICANCE & OUR DUTY

JOIN THE CONGRESS AND SPREAD KHADDAR

PANDIT M. MALAVIYA'S PASSIONATE APPEAL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya last night, when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke on "The National Week" before a very large audience. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mrs. Naidu said the meeting was held with a view to preparing themselves for the national week. She asked the Pandit to encourage them, to lead them, to guide them, so that they could go through the ordeal of the week with credit to themselves and credit to their leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

PANDITJI'S LECTURE.

The Panditji said many weeks had passed by in their lives, but why did they call this a national week—this week from the 6th April to 13th? What was the origin of it, and what was the cause of it? Gandhiji had ordered on the 6th April a national *hartal* and never had such an order been issued by a single man in India and never was it obeyed by his countrymen. No man was there whose word was obeyed by his countrymen so implicitly as in the case of Gandhiji. Mahatma Gandhi was but, a son of India and what was the cause of the universal obedience by everyone in this country? What prompted Gandhiji to issue this order to his countrymen? It was the Rowlatt Act, which threw the country into such an agitation. Their appeals, their protests, their prayers, were unheeded by Government and the Bill was passed into law. The Pandit then gave an account of the agitation which took place in India, both in the Councils and on the platforms and the steps which Mahatma Gandhi took to fight the measure. That was how the national week came into existence for this country. The speaker here narrated the incidents which took place in the Punjab, in the regime of O'Dwyer, which eventually terminated in the massacre of the Jallianwallah Bagh and martial law in the province, with its horrible brutality and inhumanity. He gave the example of a woman who was tending her husband who was on the point of death, and who wanted a few drops of water to allay his thirst, or to wet his parched throat. How could Indians, he asked, think of those sufferings of their countrymen and remain without being stirred to the very depths of their hearts? But these horrible brutalities had taught them many valuable things. They had made Indians realise their ultimate oneness. Their manhood, and their strength, as well as their helplessness. They were made to realise that in their own country, they did not count; that they had no rights, they had no privileges in their own country. And that helplessness was due to their being ruled over by a number of people who came from a distance of 6,000 miles, and whose mere pawns they were. In England even the King, called himself the servant of the people. But here in India, their so-called servants were their real masters.

THE FIRST LESSON.

The first lesson that was driven into the hearts of Indians was that they had no rights, and the second was that they should be ready to sacrifice themselves, nay they had even sacrificed themselves at the Jallianwalla Bagh. Another prime lesson was this—that both Moslems and Hindus had died together in the Bagh and their blood was commingled in one common stream for the cause of their Motherland to uplift it from its present slough. And all that had happened, they must remember, in the Ramanavami week, which is a week particularly sacred to Hindus. That was another symbol of their unity. In their united Indian nation all the people in this country must find a place—whether they were Hindus, Moslems, Parsis or Christians. They must all realise that they were the common children of a common Motherland, and that they must unite together for the regeneration of that Motherland in which they were born, lived and would die. That was the significance of their great national week.

DUTY IN NATIONAL WEEK.

He would now tell them of their duty during that week. Indians were not masters in their own country. Their masters were in England; there was the British cabinet with the houses of Parliament. They had no power to dispose of their taxes. When the speaker had the temerity to propose the grant of £100 millions to England during the war he was told by his friends, Sastri and Basu, not to do so, as India would get splendid reforms on account of its generosity, and they knew now what kind of reforms they had got. The Assembly had cut down the budget by about nine crores, but Government had told them they were going to float a loan of £50 millions in England. Those were the precious reforms they had got. Unless Indians had the same rights, as Englishmen had in England, as Canadians had in Canada, as the Americans had in their own country, they would have to observe this national week. They were told that more than twelve thousand of their countrymen were now rolling in jail, and for what crime? For daring to serve their country and for daring to love their country better than a foreign system of Government. Until they had ended the existing system of bureaucratic Government in this country, they would go on observing this national week. Their greatest leader was in the jail. Would they then observe the week as they ought to? But, would their love, their regard, their duty to Gandhi, remain alive only for one week? Or would they keep those sacred sentiments alive in their hearts for ever? How could they best do it? How could they show their love for Gandhiji best? By implicitly following the fourfold programme of Bardoli. No Indian, should raise his hands against another Indian, *whatever might be his opinions.* That was the first step they had to take towards Swaraj. He impressed upon them that the national *hartal* on April 13 was to be a *voluntary hartal—no compulsion,* no force, no inducement, whatever were to be used. They must use no threat towards accomplishing that *hartal*, otherwise they would go counter to the teachings and instructions of Gandhiji. What had Gandhiji gone to jail for? For the violence of his countrymen! If they swerved from non-violence, even to the smallest extent, they would cause the greatest pain to Gandhiji. It was their bounden duty to practise non-violence and to be adepts in its practice. Therefore, let them not retaliate, let them not use violence to the smallest extent.

UNITY.

The next thing was unity, not only between Hindus and Mussalmans, but between Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians and Jews. All these people were brothers and they were the children of the same Motherland, that was the greatest achievement of non-cooperation, whatever might be the value of the other results. Unity was and must ever be their greatest national assert. He had been twitted by his countrymen, about his Benares University. But he would tell them that had it not been for the fact that his attention was engrossed by other greater things, and that the present was not the time to collect funds for a National University, he would found a National University within one month which would be able to work without the least interference from Government. Some people said that a number of their leaders had left off their practice for no purpose whatsoever; they were told that Motilal Nerhu had given up an income of three lakhs per year and C. R. Dass of six lakhs per year without any result and that they had given up all their luxuries and had become National workers. What had they done? They had by their action roused the national feeling in the hearts of even the lowliest Indian and they had been made to realise their duty to their country. Indians had been made to realise that they too had their rights. That was the constructive work of Non-Cooperation and unity was the second stone of the superstructure of Swaraj. With unity everything was possible and without it nothing was possible. If they were united they would be able to reach their goal. That was the second point they must remember.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

The third was the raising of the bar of untouchability. They must lift up their fallen countrymen, for they also were their brothers, they also were the children of the one God. Simply because they had to do dirty work for the sake of maintaining themselves, their soul was not tarnished,—it was not soiled. Unless they did justice to these men, unless they treated them as their brothers and lifted them up from their present position, Swaraj was impossible of attainment.

KHADDAR.

The fourth was the cult of *khaddar*. There were people who ridiculed the *Khaddar* movement; but it was a movement which could be supported from the religious point of view, from the economic point of view and also from the political point of view. The speaker quoted from "The Manchester Guardian" an article where it was stated that English merchants should establish mills in India. He grieved to-day that even now many Indians, men and women, had not yet given up foreign clothes. He asked the workers to visit every home in the city to bring *khaddar* into use and to introduce the *charkha*. Another work was the membership of the Congress. They must secure one crore of Congress members in this national week. Their present strength was only about 20 lakhs. Congress was open to all, whatever, their creed, their faith, and their belief. Their one object was to win Swaraj, and all their efforts must be directed towards that one end. He asked them to join the Congress in as large numbers as possible, so that Mr. V. J. Patel should have no time to pass useless armchair criticism on him, and that he might be able to do some really constructive work for the country.

He never for a moment said that he was wiser than Gandhiji, or that Gandhiji's mantle of leadership had fallen on his shoulders. Theirs was a National Indian Congress and must include all. He was not devising any scheme which would go against the principles or creed of the Congress. His one object was to draw his opponents, to gather his opponents, into the fold of the Congress. His scheme was only in furtherance of the Congress ideal and it did not go counter to it. So much by way of explanation.

About Gandhi Khadar Fund, as some people had objected to it, he thought it better that that idea should be given up and that all their efforts must be made in the direction of collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. He exhorted them all to become members of the Congress organisation without any qualms in their hearts. If they but did their duty, if they but followed Gandhiji's orders, if they were but true to Gandhiji, they would reach their goal of Swaraj. He was sorry he had spoken at such great length,

LORD LYTTON'S CONFIDENCE.

FINANCE THE WEAK SPOT OF REFORMS

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Lord Lytton to-day received addresses of welcome from the British Indian Association, the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, the Indian Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal Mahajan Sabha, the National Liberal League and the Bengal Moslem Federation. The Addresses recalled the Governor's family connections with India and drew attention to the problems confronting Bengal, notably the financial difficulties.

Lord Lytton, in the course of sympathetic replies touched upon many questions. He assured the Anglo-Indians that he realised the importance of education of their community and any suggestions for its improvement would receive his sympathetic consideration. The Governor made more than one reference to the Reforms, for the success of which he emphasised the necessity of goodwill and co-operation. The present stage in the constitutional history of India could not last. It was but an interval and such periods had their special difficulties.

GREATEST DANGER OF REFORMS.

He recognised that the financial aspect of the Reforms might be the greatest danger to their successful working and informed the Indian Association that he hoped some more satisfactory arrangement might before long be reached. His Excellency also assured the Association that the appointment of Viscount Peel involved no change in the policy of the Imperial Government towards India and that perfect sympathy and co-operation between the Secretary of State and the Central and the Provincial Governments would continue.

Replying to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Governor emphasised that the essential condition of the existence of any Government was to enforce its authority; but it was equally its duty to investigate the causes of political unrest and he believed that the true remedy was as often to be found in the Department of Economics as in that of Politics.

In the course of another of his replies, His Excellency affirmed he was not afraid of the unrest at present existing, though he would be alarmed if he found himself with only an insolvent Government and growing taxation with which to deal with the situation. But he hoped to achieve political contentment through the establishment of material prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU.

Replying to the Moslems, Lord Lytton referred to the Khilafat question and after alluding to the attitude of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, whose representations have always been accepted by the Secretary of State and his Council, the Governor paid a tribute to the efforts of Mr. Montagu on their behalf and added that it was his zeal for their interests which led to his resignation. He recognised in Mr. Montagu the best friend India had for many many years and did not think that in that he had received full justice from his contemporaries.

LABOUR AMENDMENT.

"GOVERNMENT INCOMPETENT TO REPRESENT COUNTRY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.

Labour Members have given notice of amendment to the House of Commons vote of confidence on April 3rd regretting the restricted scope of the Genoa Conference and opining that Government does not possess confidence and is incompetent to represent the country.

NAVAL TREATY.

U. S. SENATE RATIFIES WITHOUT RESERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Washington.—The Senate has ratified the Naval Treaty without reservations. The Senate has passed a resolution in favour of an official investigation on the present depressed price of cotton and the operation of cotton exchanges.

TREATY RE SUBMARINES

RATIFIED BY SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.

Washington.—Senate have unanimously ratified the Treaty regarding the use of submarines and poison gas.

because he had prevented Mr. Patel who also wanted to speak on the subject.

Mr. Patel said he emphasised and endorsed every word said by the Pandit.

Mrs. Naidu hoped they took to heart all that had been said by the Pandit and go on with their struggle, undeterred by any obstacle that might be placed in their way, without being discouraged, without faltering in their endeavours, until the goal which they had kept before themselves, was reached.

LANCHASHIRE AGAIN!

DEPUTATION WAITS ON LORD PEEL

"FISCAL INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA NEVER INTENDED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

A deputation of Lancashire M.P's waited on Lord Peel, Lord Winterton and Sir Henry Duke, at the India Office, in regard to the Indian cotton duties. The proceedings were private, but an official statement will be issued later. It is understood that the deputation contended that it never had been intended to grant India fiscal independence. They urged equalisation of the Import and excise duties.

LORD WINTERTON'S REPLY.

PROMISE OF "CAREFUL CONSIDERATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.

A deputation of Lancashire M.P's visited Lord Peel and Lord Winterton at the India Office, to-day, in regard to the Indian cotton duties. The deputation argued that the Indian cotton industry did not need protection, because it was able, successfully, to compete even in the days when the import duty was balanced by similar countervailing excise duty. A suggestion was made that revenue could be equally secured if both the duties were fixed at six per cent. The opinion was thrown out that the duties were dictated by a clique of wealthy millowners in India.

Lord Winterton, who replied owing to the departure of Lord Peel for a Cabinet Meeting, said he was unable to promise that Lord Peel would undertake to re-examine the subject on the lines suggested by the deputation. He fully agreed as to the desirability of co-operation between the Imperial and the Indian Governments in the matter, and promised that Lord Peel would consider the representations, which had been made, very carefully.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S OPINION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.

In connexion with the cotton deputation, the "Manchester Guardian" says that there was no sign of any change of policy and no expectation is held out by Lord Winterton that India's fiscal autonomy will be touched.

FLOATING INDIAN LOANS.

RESOLUTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.

In the House of Commons yesterday, moving money resolution to authorise the Secretary of State for India to raise sums not exceeding fifty millions for the service of the Government of India on securities of the revenues of India, Lord Winterton explained that that was no new step. A number of similar acts had been passed previously, the last being in 1910, proceeds from which would not have sufficed up till now except that the war delayed the carrying out of capital expenditure on railways and irrigation. The measure was thus largely a matter of routine and was in no way connected with Indian budget.

Explaining that, under the original Government of India Act, money could only be raised in the United Kingdom to the extent authorised by the House of Commons, Lord Winterton declared that previous unexpended borrowing powers had fallen below seven millions. The present resolution increased the power to fifty, although there was no question of borrowing the whole amount immediately. India's present financial difficulties were the result of world-wide causes, in no way peculiar to India. Both the Government of India and the India Office were fully alive to the importance of restoring budget's equilibrium.

ASSURANCE WANTED.

The Hon. Alexander Shaw said that before the money was voted, the House ought to be informed whether a determined effort was being made to put Indian railways on an economic basis. He also suggested that the House was entitled to know what provisions the Government of India was making to deal with the financial position.

Lord Winterton, in reply, said that the whole sum probably would not be raised for four or five years and would not necessarily be raised here. He deprecated Mr. Jack Jones' contention that the railways of India were mainly used for strategic purposes, and he declared that Indian railways had been responsible for saving the lives of thousands of people through the devoted efforts of Indian and British civil servants. Lord Winterton admitted that the purchase of material in this country was a very important question, but he was unable to give pledge in this connection in view of the Assembly resolution of 1919.

Lord Winterton added that, with improved world trade, he hoped that the existing taxation would yield a greater amount than at present. He thus hoped that it would be unnecessary to impose further taxation as a result of raising these loans.

M. LENIN'S ILLNESS

REPORTED TO BE SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.

Reval.—Circumstantial reports of M. Lenin's illness continue to be issued from Moscow the latest says that specialists diagnose acute progressive paralysis which from political standpoint, M. Lenin is regarded as dead.

INDIA'S [illegible] DOMINIO[illegible]

MR. SAST[illegible]

SPEECH [illegible]

[illegible] DELHI, March [illegible]

Right Ho[illegible] Sastri was enter-tained last [illegible] Hotel give[illegible] the Indian [illegible] were present.

Dr. Sapru in propos[illegible] health welcomed him back as one w[illegible] won singular reputation for himself and had brought the highest possible credit to his country. He assured him of their hearty good wishes in his impending mission for pleading for India's rightful place of equality in the Dominions.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who seconded the toast claimed Mr. Sastri as not merely an Indian but as an imperial asset. He had raised the status of Indians in the councils of the British Commonwealth and of the world. Sir Sivaswamy trusted that Mr. Sastri would tell the dominons that their attitude of superiority was not justified, that Indian was not a kind of barbarians, but that she possessed a haary civilisation and culture which though different from that of the West has its own value for the humanity and that Modern politics and the spiit of nationality and cosmopolitinism had also entered her sprit.

MR SASTRI'S REPLY

Mr. Sastri in acknowledging the toast made his first important utterance since his return to India. After narrating his wide experience at the imperial and other international conferences in which he took part he said, he had come back with the conviction that India could produce at any given moment sons and daughters worthy of serving her and if the names of the great [illegible] of India were not on the lips of humanity it was only from lack of opportunity [illegible] not initial lack of endowment of in[illegible] virtue of character. When sitting [illegible] the Imperial Conference, he felt that [illegible]dia belonged to a great, mighty and [illegible]rious empire and that so long as she [illegible]mained within that empire, they could never cease either to grow or to hope. While at this conference delicate negotiations were proceeding about the status of Indians in the Dominions, Mr. Montagu watched India's interest with the utmost solicitude and the final resolution on the subject was largely due to the guidance of Mr. Montagu (applause). This resolution [illegible]as now his business to see carried into [illegible] by the different dominions. His im[illegible]ate mission was, therefore, to go forth [illegible] plead the cause of Indians settled in [illegible]da, Australia, and New Zealand, to [illegible]ss the Parliaments of these countries [illegible] to educate the elecorate with a view to help and facilitate the work of their Prime Ministers to carry out legislation giving effect to hhe resolution of the Imperial conference.

EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri spoke at length of his striking experience in America, that wonderful country where, he was amazed to find the powerful influence of a vigilent and exacting Press. He was told on good authority that the President and other high officials of the State had to give interviews to the Press twice a day, when questions like 'what have you done to-day' and 'w[illegible] you going to do to-morrow' made the officials discharge their duties [illegible]perly. The Government of India he thought would do well to be under such a press for some time (laughter). Thus the press was a power for good if directed rightly, but it could do enormous harm if allowed to function in wrong channels. He, however, felt that a section of the American Press was going in the wrong channels in regard to India's connection with the British Empire. The Hurst Press which was pronouncedly anti-British had engaged for a mere pittance Indian students, who were supplying them invented and distorted accounts of events in India, thus enabling this press to carry on its evil campaign for India's independence. He emphasised the great need of non-officials and officials and not employees of the Government of India to go to that country and propagate, that best opinion in India was determined to remain within the British Empire and that she would work for the attainment of full status through the agency of purely peaceful and constitutional agitation.

FUTURE TOUR IN U. S.

After the conclusion of his tour in the dominions he would spend a few weeks in America after divesting himself of the suspected character of representative of the Government of India and as the Empire's citizen, he would tell the Americans that India would remain within the Commonwealth. He felt the necessity for this propaganda because he believed Americans were going to play a great part in moulding the destinities of humanity in the future. Concluding, he said, India had been promised dominion status. They knew how it was possible for weak humanity to break pledges when the exceptional circumstances necessitating them were over, but he appealed to all unofficial and official Englishmen to do nothing to injure the interest of India and the Empire. Personally, he believed, India had been firmly planted on her march and would soon attain dominion status.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.

In th[illegible] of Commons, replying to Mr. [illegible] who drew attention to the [illegible] optical instrument m[illegible]yed or on short-time, [illegible]id that Sir W. Meyer [illegible],120 prismatic binoculars [illegible] firm, involving a large [illegible]g. Six thousand Binoculars [illegible]y been ordered from English

[illegible]AHATMA GANDHI

[illegible] MAHOMEDANS RESOLUTION.

[illegible] Secretary, Khilafat Committee, [illegible], wires under date March 30:— [illegible]onster meeting of the Mahomedans [illegible]ld last night under the presidentship [illegible]r. G. R. Pradhan. The following [illegible]tions were moved by Maulana [illegible]que: "We, the Nagpur Mahomedans, [illegible]ess our humble gratitude to Mahatma [illegible]dhi for the services so generously and [illegible]lessly rendered by him in the cause of [illegible]m, and congratulate him for the bold [illegible]and that he made under very trying [illegible]rcumstances" "We further assure him of our unswerving loyalty to the non-violent non-co-operation programme is expounded by him and adopted. by the Khilafat and Jamiatululma Conference." The Maulana Sahib made an impressive speech. detailing the great services of the Mahatmaji and exhorting the people to be still more determined in carrying out the constructive programme.

Prof. Kabir Sheik Munir and Mr. Avari who followed him, explained the message of Mahatmaji and impressed upon the people the necessity of abiding by the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The President, in a short but eloquent and touching speech, explained to the people the unique and successful efforts of Mahatmaji in awakening the dumb millions of India and the causes which led to his incarceration. He requested the audience to adhere strictly to Mahatmaji's last instructions with still stronger determination and confidence, as therein lay our salvation.

BAN AGAINST GANDHI CAP

THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL OF GRANT!

(From a Correspondent.)
RANGOON, March 30.

During the recent Middle School examination three boys wearing Gandhi-caps were refused permission to sit and on removing them were allowed. One boy, who came in the afternoon with a Gandhi-cap on was turned out and debarred. Agitation followed. Government have issued a *communique* to the effect that the officer, Mr. Gage's action was right and they further threaten withdrawal of grants from all schools permitting students attending schools with Gandhi-caps. The management of the Gujarati School, to which the boy belongs, has been informed that grants will be withdrawn if such caps are allowed. Developments awaited.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF PANDIT SHUKUL

BILASPUR GOVT OFFICIALS' CLIMB DOWN.

The Secretary, Bilaspur Provincial Congress Committee wires under date March, 30th:—

The forcible entry of police officers and the subsequent arrest of Pandit Ravishanker Shukul, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Raipur, on the 25th instant, as already reported has ended in the complete triumph of the local Congress Party and in the vindication of the principle for which conference authorities had put in a very brave fight. The District Magistrate and the conference authorities entered into correspondence on the day following Pandit Ravishanker Shukul's arrest and as a result, the Reception Committee refused to revise its decision of admitting more than two Government reporters free of charge. On Sunday evening at the hour fixed for holding the Conference, the District Magistrate accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police and a posse of police officers came to the Conference and discussed the situation with prominent people on the spot and subsequently agreed to abide by the rules framed by the Reception Committee, namely that of purchasing tickets for such persons as the Reception Committee would not agree for free admission. The Conference met from Sunday and concluded its deliberations on Monday night.

ADMIRABLE RESTRAINT OF MASSES.

As the logical outcome of the previous day's settlement between the district officials and the Congress authorities over the above affair, Pandit Ravishanker Shukul who had been arrested and handcuffed and taken to the Thana on Saturday night and who refused to furnish any bail, after being kept for two days in the lock-up was released on Monday afternoon, on application made by the District Superintendent of Police withdrawing the prosection under section 353 I. P. C. The situation had become very critical and the whole town and the thousands of representatives that had assembled from the district kept themselves under admirable restraint in spite of the most provoking attitude of the police.

RIOT IN MULTAN DISTRICT JAIL.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, March 30.

A report has just been received of a riot between Pathan and Punjabi Mussalman prisoners in the Multan District Jail on the 21st March. One convict was killed and six injured. The riot was suppressed by the jail staff without the aid of the police and apparently without firing.

The cause of the trouble is said to be the existence of immoral relations between a Punjabi convict and certain Pathans.

It is understood that Mr. P. N. Sapru Bar at law, son of the Hon. Dr. Tez bahadur Sapru, has been appointed Secretary to the U. P. Students Advisory Committee, in place of Mr. R. K. Sorabji, who is shortly leaving for England. (A.P.)

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

NATIONAL STRUGGLE TO BE CARRIED ON.

BRITISH CABINET'S POLICY EXPOSED.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Working Committee f the Central Khilafat Committee of India held at Chotani House Bombay on the 26th. and 27th. March 1922 under the Presidency of Seth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani:—

Resolved that at least five members of the Working Committee should form a quorum at the meetings of the Committee.

Proposed by the President—that Maulana Abdul Majid be elected as Vice-President of the Central Khilafat Committee in place of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Proposed by Mr. Khatri—that Mr. Moazzamali be appointed as Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee in place of Dr. Mahmud, Hon Secretary.

Proposed by Maulvi Mohamed Ali—that Mr. Khatri, Hon. Secretary, be appointed as Hon. General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee.

The above appointments were unani ously approved.

Resolved unanimously that Mr. Abdul Gani be appointed Officer-in-Charge of the Central Khilafat Office in place of Mr. Moazzamali.

Resolved unanimously that Mr. Zahoor Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, be appointed in charge of Propaganda work in India and foreign countries.

Resolved that Maulana Abdul Kader be elected as member of the Working Committee in place of Maulana Abdul Majid, an ex-officio member.

The following resolutions were also uanani mously approved.

This meeting while placing on record the unparalleled and magnificient services of Mahatma Gandhiji to the cause of the country in general and the maintenance of the integrity of the Khilafat in particular, which are beyond all appreciation and human praise, heartily congratulates the people of India on the perfect peace and order preserved throughout the country after Mahatmaji's arrest and incarceration and expresses its gratification that this atmosphere of perfect calmness clearly shows that the whole country has not only carried out Mahatmaji's wishes, but has also brought nearer the goal of success by acting upon the programme of non-violence.

DR. SYED MAHMUD'S ARREST.

This meeting while appreciating the valuable services of Dr. Syed Mahmud, Hony Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, offers its hearty congratulations to him on his arrest and emphatically declares that in spite of the arrest and incarceration of five secretares of the Central Khilafat Committee one after another the Committee and the Indian Mussalmans are fully determined to continue their struggle with accelerated speed for the honour and integrity of the Khilafat and the Jazirat-ul-Arab.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

This meeting considers the circumstances which have compelled Mr. Montagu to resign owing to his having openly helped the Khilafat cause as a clear proof of the hostile attitude of the British Cabinet towards the Khilafat and emphatically declares that not only the British Cabinet has utterly disregarded the soleman deliberate pledges made to the Indian Mussalmans during the war regarding the Khilafat and the Holy places of Islam, but also the attitude of the Prime Minister and the statement of Lord Curzon have proved that the British Cabinet is not prepared to pay any heed with the least sense of justice and fair play, even to those imperfect demands of the Indian Mussalmans regarding the Khilafat and the Holy Places which have been placed by the Government of India and Mr. Montagu, and therefore, the British Cabinet is solely responsible for any disastrous consequences that are likely to arise owing to the ever-increasing.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

In the opinion of the Working Committee the self-sacrifice of the great and grond personality of Mahatmaji and the sufferings of the five secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee and other prominent leaders and workers should inspire in all Khilafat Committees and Khilafat workers fresh zeal and energy to carry out the constructive programme of non-co-operation vigorously so that the following items of the programme be complete by the 31st May 1922 and the hands of Central Khilafat Committee be strengthened to advance the steps and adopt further measures for the success of the movement.

(a) To enlist at least one crore of Khilafat members and organise Khilafat Committees in all the towns and villages throughout the country.

(b) To preach and popularize the use of Khadder and boycott of all foreign cloth.

(c) To revise and organise Khilafat Volunteers Corps so that only those people may be enrolled as Volunteers who believe, in the programme of non-violent non-co-operation in word and deed and follow the principles of Shariat in practice.

(d) To introduce religious and national education independent of Government control.

(e) To induce the Mussalmans to settle their litigations in accordance with the commandments of Shariat and to make arrangement for that.

(f) For the success of the Khilafat cause to devise all legitimate means for promoting unity among Hindus, Sikhs, Parsees and others nationalities of India for the attainment of Swaraj.

(g) All Provincial Khilafat Committees should be instructed to send in their weekly or monthly reports regularly on the above to the Central Khilafat Office, Bombay.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(a) With a view to organise nations education under the Non-Cooperation programme, this meeting deems it absolutely necessary that all national Muslim schools or national institutions existing in Bombay Presidency that are receiving or might here in after receive grant in aid from Khilafat Fund be under the direct management and supervision of the Central Khilafat Committee, so that they may follow such instructions in their curriculum of studies as may be prescribed by the Director of National Education appointed by the Central Khilafat Committee.

(b) Similarly, outside the Bombay Presidency all such National or Muslim Schools as are receiving grants from Khilafat Fund be placed under the direct management and supervision of their provincial Khilafat Committees.

Note.—While establishing and organising independent National institutions. Special regard should be paid to this point. that in view of local conditions the curriculum of studies be so arranged and prescribed as to permit them to sit in the Matriculation Examination of the National Muslim University Aligarh and be regularly affliated to the University.

MALABAR RELIEF.

In the opinion of the Working Committee informations received from authenticated sources and proposals received from the Provincial and other Khilafat Committees regarding the disturbed area of Malabar clearly prove that the number of distressed Moplahs who need immediate relief is very large. The Committee, therefore, resolves that for the present a further sum of Rs. 15,000 be sanctioned in order to continue the work of distribution of relief. That the President be authorised to fix and announce a date for the collection of Moplah relief Fund in consultation with the President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Delhi.

KHILAFAT BULLETIN.

In the opinion of the Working Committee arrangements for the publication of a weekly Khilafat Bulletin and the publication thereof in the newspapers of Europe and America are absolutely necessary and Mr. D. G. Upson be requested to take up this work on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee. The President may be authorised to take immidate steps for making the above arrangements and Mr. Zahoor Ahmad be appointed in charge of this propaganda work.

Resolved that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to inspect accounts of the Central Khilafat Committee and to report under what heads it is possible to curtail the expenses of the Central Khilafat Committee:—Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon of Karachi, Molvi Abdul Gadir of Punjab, Syed Mohammed Husain of Meerut and Seth Abdur Rahman Haji Yaqub of Bombay.

TURKISH PEACE CONFERENCE.

Resolved that in view of the results of the Peace Conference a deputation consisting of few members may be appointed to represent the view of the Indian Muslims and to exchange views with the Turkish Delegation in case the sending of such deputations to Europe be considered advisable.

EX. GERMAN SHIPS CAPTURED BY PORTUGUESE.

COMMISSION TO SETTLE QUESTION OF CARGOES

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Mar. 29.

A communique states that a Portuguese commission is sitting at Goa to settle affairs relating to cargoes of the ex-German ships Numantia (now S.S. Pangim), Brisbane (now S.S. Damao), Vorwaerts (now S.S. India), Marienfels (now S.S. Goa) and Lichtenfels (now S.S. Diu) and will continue to sit for a period of about forty-five days from 7th March. It has been ascertained that these cargoes include goods ordered by British subjects from Germany before the war, which have not been paid for. Debts of this nature must be settled through the local clearing office and the fact that a debtor did not actually receive goods in connection with which his liability was incurred will not afford any ground of relief if such goods were legally at his risk. Most of the goods consigned to British subjects, which were seized on German vessels by the Portuguese authorities were at the risk of the consignees. It is to the interest of such consignees therefore that they should take advantage of the presence of the Portuguese commission in India, to press for a satisfaction of their claims. They should address the Government of Bombay in the first instance.

A committee representing the Government, Municipality and the Port Trust has been appointed to consider the disposal of sewage in Rangoon which is now discharged into the river irrespective of tidal conditions.

[illegible] FLAG.

NO[illegible] IN[illegible]

([illegible]gram.)
[illegible]ONDON, March [illegible]

[As corrected by Reuter's Bombay Office.]

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Curzon, Lord Winterton read the report of the Government of India with regard to the flying of Gandhi flag below the Union Jack at the Bhagalpur exhibition, which emphasised that the Government of India had informed the local Government that they regretted that a more drastic action had not been taken and indicated clearly the decision that in no circumstances should Gandhi flag be flown in conjunction with the Union Jack, or even below it.

Lord Peel added that he realised the importance of preventing such incidents in future.

INDIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

LORD MESTON'S REMEDIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.

In an article in the "Asiatic Review", Lord Meston refers to the possibility of outbreaks of mob violence in India against Europeans and Indians who did not countenance Non-Cooperation and says that the remedy is not a drastic change, but patience and consistent policy on the part of the Government of India and the Imperial Government.

The first and most urgent duty is the prevention of disorder and. next to armed force, which nobody wishes to see employed, chief insurance against disturbance is steady enforcement of ordinary law. Once the Government is seen to be in earnest, the sober-minded will soon rally to its support. Then will come the harder task of slow reconstruction of the position, Mr. Gandhi sought to destroy. Reaction in the form of return to paternal Government or to India's archaic past is death to all that the Englishmen have been trying to do in India during the last century and a half.

ARREST OF TSARIST OFFICERS

SEQUEL TO BERLIN OUTRAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.

Berlin.—The Tsarist officers, Schabelski and Tabovitski, were arrested, yesterday evening, and were examined by the police to-day. The former confessed he went to the Philharmonic Hall for the purpose of killing Miliukoff, whom he regarded as responsible for Russia's misfortunes. He theatrically harangued the Police officials, justifying his deed. It appears that after the confusion following the murder of Nabtakoff had subsided, the audience overpowered the assassin as he stood on the platform holding a smoking revolver in his hand. The Police believe the plot was hatched by Extremists who are attending the Monarchist Congress now being held in Berlin. Other arrests are likely.

HAVOC OF CHOLERA IN RUSSIA

DREADFUL TOLL ON WAKE OF FAMINE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 29.

An immediate danger to the whole of Europe, through the increasing prevalence and extension of cholera in the Ukraine and the mass migration to the North-West from that country and other famine-stricken areas, was laid stress on, in a resolution of the League of Nations Sanitary Conference, urging greater efforts to cope with diseases. It was pointed out that the difficulties of checking the scourge were accentuated by the lack of doctors and nurses, partly, owing to the mortality and disablement among those who had hitherto devoted themselves to the campaign.

A message from Baranovichi estimates that a million and a half people have left the famine arears of Russia during the past year. Three thousand persons arrive daily at Baranovichi, in a terrible state of destitution and dirt. In one case, thirteen hundred out of a party of two thousand refugees died *en route*. Out of 400 workers in Baranovichi, 170 have contracted the disease during the past few weeks.

FIGHTING THE EPIDEMICS.

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO GENOA CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 29.

Warsaw.—The League of Nations Sanitary Conference at Warsaw has concluded its labours, and is submitting its report for the consideration of the Genoa Conference. The report estimates the cost of the campaign to fight epidemics ravaging Eastern Europe at 1,500.000 sterling and proposes that all European States should contribute the same proportion as they do to the funds of the League of Nations. The report also recommends that an anti-epidemic offensive in Russia should be conucted simultaneously with the defensive campaign in the border States.

GERMAN REAPRATIONS.

COMMISSION APPOINTS A COMMITTEE

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 29.

Paris.—The "Temps" announces the Reparations Commission has accepted Sir John Bradbury's proposal to appoint a Committee to study the conditions for facilitating the German issue of external loans for reparations payments. The Committee will be a large one, says the "Times," and will include neutrals who will study the problem of mobilisation of Germany's debt.

[illegible]

[illegible]LARISE IT.

The [illegible] to-day predomina[illegible] and it is the pro[illegible]. Thanks to the zeal of Congress workers, it is reasonable to believe that the message of Khadi has reached every home in this country. And yet looking facts squarely in the face one has to admit that the universal adoption of Khadi is as distant as ever. The sceptic laughs at it while the dilettante hopes to see it realised gradually, that is some day between now and eternity. Mahatma Gandhi does not ask for too much when he expects every patriot to put on nothing but Khadi, the wholesale adoption of which is calculated to banish the spectre of famine from this country by providing a subsidiary occupation to her teeming millions who to-day press on land for all they are worth, to eke a miserable living. What more natural than that one should wear the product of one's own country on which is stamped the genius of the hand? However, constituted as human nature is, with the insatiable craving of the modern age for variety and change, even a Gandhi whole-hogger considers it a rather tall order. Mahatma Gandhi contented himself with a loin cloth till such time as the production of Khadi could keep pace with the possible demand of India's millions. Not only that but he asked his followers to use it sparingly. The pity, however, is that it is not the production of Khadi, much as one would like to see it speed up, which causes anxiety, but the meagre demand on it even on the part of educated men and women who, one would expect, understand its significance in all its aspects.

The Congress has not condemned mill industry though it be an outrage to call cloth woven from foreign yarn, 'Swadeshi.' It would be quite patriotic, therefore, on the part of any Indian to be dressed in the finest fabrics of his country, provided they are *pucca* Swadeshi. "Why then wear Khadi?" one often hears from the lips of apparently educated gentlemen. Apart from the fact that the production of Indian mills falls far short of the demand for this country's cloth, the charka is the only occupation to which the agriculturist can turn during his period of enforced idleness which generally comes to six months in a year. It was this consideration, brought home no doubt by the horrors of the Khulna famine—only an incident in the 160 years of British rule which made the renowned scientist Sir P. C. Ray a believer in the *charka*. Only the other day, in a lecture before the Benares Hindu University, he demonstrated scientifically with facts and figures, the immense possibilities of the charka and Khadi. So wrote a science professor of the University to a friend of his in Bombay. Why did not the Associated Press wire this important news? What incentive however, can the farmer have to turn the charka, how can it banish want and destitution from his doors, unless there is a constant and an insistent demand for Khadi?

One would like to see every Indian always dressed in Khadi than which as the Mahatma says nothing can be more artistic. Granting, however, that the incubus of past habits is too strong for him to overcome suddenly, he must, for reasons enumerated above, at least buy a sufficient quantity of Khadi—hand-spun and hand-woven—so as to stimulate production. Rich and poor can alike buy it for it is cheap. In fact it will not be wrong to say that for its very cheapness the former fight shy of it.

How to popularise Khadi? Let every rich man, let every educated woman, leaders of fashion as they are, be sufficiently patriotic to wear Khadi and nothing but Khadi, on all gala days and auspicious occasions, and thus make it fashionable. It is possibly for the same reasons that Mahatma Gandhi asks every princess to spin and every prince to weave. Did not Homer's princesses attend to washing tubs? Impious cynics ask, "Why does Mahatma Gandhi make students spin yarn—do just the work of a machine?" When during the most critical period in England's history, Princess Mary planted potatoes in the Buckingham Palace gardens, was it directly to increase England's food supply? But what a force and point the example of the Princess gave to the premier's slogan: Back to the land?

If the Congress organisations and Pundit Malaviya carry their propaganda on lines indicated above, there is no doubt the charka and Khadi will find a place in every Indian home and the nation will prove itself, worthy of its leader.

COTTON WAGE REDUCTIONS.

A CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 29.

At a meeting of the representatives of 300,000 operative cotton spinners and weavers and the Employers' Committee, at Manchester, it was agreed to confer on Friday with regard to the employers' demand for the reduction of wages by six shillings in the pound. Cardroom workers, numbering 78 thousand, did not participate in the meeting, and are acting separately. It is expected that the operatives will accept a much smaller reduction.

INDIAN GOVERNORS.

QUESTION ABOUT RETURNING "HOME" ON LEAVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Glyn, Lord Winterton said that permitting the Governors of Provinces in India to return home on leave, during the tenure of office would necessitate amending the Government of India Act, and raising [illegible] controversial questions. [illegible] prepared to consider [illegible] amendment was required in other directions, but was not prepared at present to consider the promotion of legislation for this purpose alone.



Save Eggs and Cream.

Creamy Corn Flour custard, served with stewed fruits is quite delicious.

When Corn Flour is used fewer eggs are required, and cream can be dispensed with.

Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

and milk in the form of a custard, represents real nourishing fare which promotes the joy of life—good health.

KATHIAWAD NOTES.

THE RECENT ARRESTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOTE.

It is to be regretted that Kathiawad failed in expressing openly its protest against the arbitrary actions of the Agency supported by the Bombay Government, viz., the arrest and externment of Messrs. Mansukhlal Mehta and Manilal Kothari. The Kathiawad Sabha has merely petitioned the Government of Bombay to rescind the externment orders, and has done nothing further as the pioneer political institution in Kathiawad should do. The same is the case with the Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference, with the difference that it passed some resolutions on this subject and has so arranged that petitions from various places in Kathiawad asking for the cancellation of the orders may be sent to the Government of Bombay through the Agent to the Governor at Rajkot. It is said that some 15 petitions have already been dispatched. This petitioning is no doubt a sure means of demonstrating public opinion, but it ought to be accompanied by public protest meetings all over the province. The Sabha as well as the Parishad should do this. The views of these two bodies differ as to the details of the case, but they are at one in the fundamentals that the actions of the authorities were undeniably illegal, arbitrary and unjust. In the petition by the Parishad the Shikar matter seems to be brought out prominently while the Sabha's petition complains about the illegality and arbitrariness of the whole proceedings against Messrs. Mehta and Kothary. Nothing would have been more desirable and effective if both these bodies had joined their hands and taken concerted action in this important matter. But this seems to be far away from the thoughts of the leaders! Mr. D. H. Parikh, General Secretary of the Parishad, has remained quite inactive in spite of the resolutions of the Parishad Committee adopted at Wadhwan Camp! He ought to have moved from place to place and organized public meetings over and above taking signatures to the petition. Did he want a clear mandate to do this from the Committee? Even Rajkot, the centre of all the activities in the province, has gone without a single protest meeting! What should one think of the so-called awakening of Rajkot and Kathiawad! The executive members of the Parishad were in duty bound to do this in their respective places, but they have woefully failed in their task. The indifferent attitude adopted by the Sabha in this matter is also unpardonable.

MAHATMAJI'S CONVICTION.

Though Kathiawad received with great pain the news of Mahatma Gandhiji's arrest and six years' imprisonment, nowhere except in two or three small places, have people yet given public expression to their sentiments. Hartals have now been cheap means of demonstrating public feelings. Wadhwan city had one day's hartal. That may be to its credit, but the discredit of the cloth-merchants in their not having fulfilled the promise of not importing foreign cloth for a certain period can only be wiped out if they do something really substantial like what the Rajkot cloth-merchants have done in taking a vow in honour of Mahatmaji's incarceration and his last message not to order foreign cloth for six months. Dealers in cloth all over Kathiawad should follow the example set by Rajkot cloth merchants and diligently spread the production and use of Khaddar. One more thing to the credit of Rajkot should be mentioned. Some five or six enthusiastic persons have started house-to-house preaching of Rentia and Khaddar. This is done especially with interests of women and the propaganda is producing a good effect. These workers really deserve to be congratulated on their zeal in carrying out the Mahatmaji's message to India.

Mr. Shukla of the Kathiawad Sabha, it is said, has received a letter from Mahatmaji written from jail, conveying his message of Khaddar and Rentia to Kathiawad and, it is hoped, Mr. Shukla will soon make it public and organize means to carry this message to each and every home in Kathiawad. Mr. Shukla is a personal friend of Mahatmaji and Kathiawad is eager to see what he is doing in this matter.

MYSTERIOUS TRICKS OF INDIAN JUGGLERS.

"FIRE FROM HEAVEN."

C. L. Hardcastle, writing in *Chambers' Journal* on "Indian Juggling," gives an account of some wonderful tricks he saw performed in Bombay. In the course of the article he says:—He (the juggler) was an old man with long grey hair and beard, and came along to the bungalow with no paraphernalia. After the usual Eastern salutation he quietly told us that if we would give him Rs. 50 he would show us such things as we had never seen before.

On the recommendation of the "chaw" we agreed. After one or two other minor tricks (I presume to fill up time), he asked for some curry powder of three different colours. These were supplied him out of the kitchen. The powders he mixed in one of our coffee-cups, adding water, and then swallowing (or pretending to swallow) the mixture. Bending down on his hands and knees, he now asked us to say which colour we should like. On the colour being called out, he blew out of his mouth, quite dry, a little mound of the curry-powder; and as the various colours were asked for he kindly accommodated us with the requisite article. Apart from the problem of colour, how did he blow out the powder dry and not wet?

One most mysterious trick came about in this way. Of course, there had been a good deal of chaff and "ragging" of the old man, and in the end he appeared to lose his temper, called us Christian dogs and unbelievers, and levelled at us other pointed abuse, ending up by saying:—"Even if I called down fire from heaven, you would not believe."

We assured him, with many soothing words, that if he could do that we should certainly "believe." We were none of us quite clear as to what we were to believe, but let it pass. After some sort of reconciliation our friend prostrated himself on the ground, and apparently passed into some kind of a fit, foaming at the mouth, his arms and legs twitching. After a time he became still, then suddenly jumped to his feet, with arms outstretched to heaven, and called loudly, "Rama, Rama, *ag do.*" ("Rama, Rama, send fire.") Immediately a rain of fire fell round us. I for one ran out and caught some in my hand, and it was burned. The appearance of it was what one could imagine a lot of cigarette papers all blazing would look like.

We thought this ended the scene, but there was one "trick" more—indoors this time. We all trooped into the dining-room. To make intelligible what followed, I must shortly describe the room. It was large, with a dining table capable of accommodating some 30 people. The furniture was of heavy and solid Bombay blackwood, the side-board, a kind of buffet, filling up most of one wall. We were told to go through the folding doors into the drawing-room, and to shut them. As soon as this was done we heard an appalling uproar. When all was still we were called into the dining-room, and our gaze fell on all this heavy furniture taken to pieces and piled in a heap in the middle of the room. Then we were sent back into the drawing-room, when we heard the same racket. On going back we found all the furniture once again in its proper place.

TRAVELLING ON FOOTBOARDS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The discussion in the Corporation on the undesirability of local passengers standing on the footboards of running trains was marked by an amusing unreality. The proposition that passed was no better than Salisbury's twenty years of resolute rule for Ireland. The proposition is only a milk and water imitation of a reply given by the Government of Bombay in the Local Legislative Council viz, "instructions had been issued to ask for severe sentences in the cases of those standing on the footboards of running trains." Dr. Viegas is certainly free from any taint of that mentality, but, with all his good intentions, has sought the same solution.

Is that the proper solution of the problem? Does Dr. Viegas think that passengers stand on the footboards for the love of standing there? Is it suggested that they do not attach value to their own life and safety? Dr. Viegas's argument is like asking people to eat nothing if food of a particular standard be not available even in days of famine or to drink no water if only muddy water is available owing to a drought. Those that stand on the footboards do so in spite of themselves. It is the conditions of the city that are responsible for that wrong which is certainly more dangerous to the sufferers than to mere onlookers like Dr. Viegas. Here is an attempt made to punish victims of circumstances to remove which no attempts are apparently made. When all the schemes of developing the suburbs for residential purposes were planned, there should have been concurrently devised means of greater transport. Bombay requires workers—brainworkers or physical workers and cannot locate them in the vicinity of the business premises. The workers have, perforce, to reside in the suburbs. Are they not bound to be anxious to get back to their homes after remaining away eight or more than eight hours? They have no motor cars of their own and have to depend on local train-service. They take their lives in their own hands and desperately face death. This suffering is crushing enough. Why should it be sought to be aggravated by propositions of the Corporation? The Commissioner definitely says he can spare no water for any more trains. What is the use of the Development Department laying out town and garden cities if transport is not to be augmented? The real solution of the problem is the quadrupling of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. at the earliest date or to lay an independent parallel railway within the local distance. It must at the same time be seen that the new line is worked with electric power otherwise the Commissioner will again stultify the whole scheme. The resolution passed by the Corporation is like salt water poured on a wound which wants oil to mollify it. It will, all the same, arouse the slumbering mind of the public.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND BOWEL ACIDS OR POISONS DRINK ALKALINE WATER.

"Thoroughly flush and cleanse the organs of filtration and elimination if you expect to have pure blood, the only sure foundation upon which good health can ever be built," says this former [illegible] medical man.

Backache, rheumatism, "liverishness," biliousness, stomach, kidney trouble, nervousness and most other ailments can arise only from the presence of various acids and other impurities in the blood. The entire body absolutely depends upon the blood for nourishment, and when, through [illegible] of the filtering and excreting [illegible] vital fluid becomes thick, sluggish [illegible] with the poisonous impurities constantly being gathered from all parts of the system, it cannot possibly supply the body with the nourishment necessary to maintain good health. Bad blood and bad health must always be inseparable.

To purify the blood and rid the system of poisons, never dose yourself with still more poisons in the form of powerful drugs like calomel (mercury), etc., which remain in the system and even attack the bones. These may stop your disorder temporarily, but they often cause worse suffering later on. They remind one of the character, who, when possessed by a devil, set loose seven others to catch the first, only to find himself possessed in the end by eight devils instead of but one. Instead of taking strong medicines, try drinking before breakfast, every other morning, for a week or two, a tumblerful of strongly alkaline water. Probably the best way to prepare this is by merely dissolving in plain water a level teaspoonful of the Alkia Saltrates compound which any chemist can supply at slight cost. You will soon be able to bid a final good-bye to any disorder due to acids and impurities in the body, for these will quickly be dissolved, neutralised and thoroughly washed out, just as they are when visitors at the world-famous and expensive [illegible] exactly similar alkaline water.

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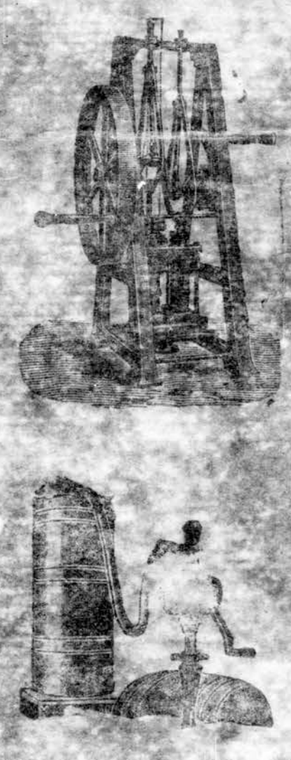
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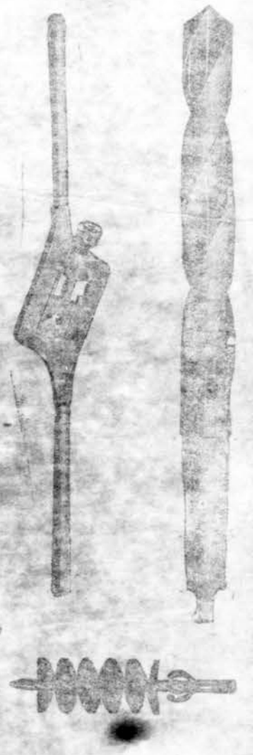
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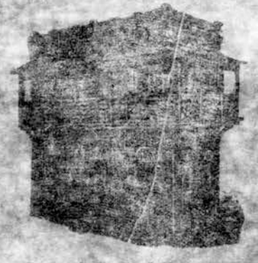
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